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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

American whaling is on the decline.

Rents are higher in New York than in any other city in the world and are still going up.

After experimenting with them for fifteen years as attachements to its public school system, St. Louis is about to abandon its kindergartens.

The Railroad Gazette states that the shares of forty-six railroads have declined in value $221,000,000 since the Interstate Commerce law went into effect.

A menagerie man at Hamburg, Germany, estimates the number of elephants still living on the globe at 5500 and that they will not be extinct for 75 years yet.

Secretary Vilas says strikes in the United States are rapidly decreasing in number and labor troubles are being amicably adjusted with the aid of arbitration.

A State may prohibit the manufacture of liquor for shipment beyond its own boundaries. So decides the United States Supreme Court in the Iowa test case.

A street waif rescued by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children twelve years ago is about to receive $2,000,000 from the estate of the man who adopted him.

So far as size is concerned, the Territory of Dakota would make two very respectable States. Its area is as large as that of all the New England States, Indiana, South Carolina, New Jersey and Delaware.

Brooklyn, according to the report of the Assessment Department, has grown in real estate values to $384,856,788, an increase of $21,842,272, or over six per cent. for the year ending November 30, 1888, and of $174,112,124, or 82 per cent. in 10 years. There were $13,604,815 worth of new buildings erected during the past year.

Mrs. Parsons, widow of the executed Chicago Anarchist, complains that the further she gets from America the more liberty she finds for Anarchists. "If she could only persuade her fellow Anarchists," observes the New York Telegram, "to travel as far from America as possible in seach of liberty to live without law she would earn the gratitude of the American people. Let her lead the exodus.

The Audubon Magazine tells that in Sweden the turtle dove is looked upon as sacred, is called "God's bird" and is supposed to protect a house where it is from lightning. In the Swiss Tyrol the quail is credited with the gift of prophecy, and the number of his calls is believed to denote the price of corn and to indicate as well the prospects of the crops. It is there thought that eating sparrow produces St. Vitus dance.

England has a record for punctuality of passenger trains that is worthy of emulation by some, if not all, American railway companies. Out of a total of 160,000 passenger trains on the Great Eastern Road, for the first six months of this year, over 56 per cent. were absolutely punctual, 37 per cent. were less than five minutes late, 4 per cent. were over five and less than 10 minutes late, and 3 per cent. were over 10 minutes late in arriving at their destination.

United States Senator Platt has introduced in the Senate a petition from the Historical Society of Fairfield, Conn., praying that the remains of Joel Barlow, who died in 1812 while Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States to the court of Napoleon I, be exhumed and brought home to his native land. The services rendered the United States by Barlow as soldier, patriot and diplomat are referred to in eulogistic terms, and the petition closes as follows: "In gratitude to the dead, therefore; in honor of letters, and for the encouragement of the living to like acts of self-sacrifice, your petitioners pray your honored body that the dust of Joel Barlow may be removed from its neglected grave on alien soil (Wilna, Poland,) to the capital city of Washington, there to be deposited in the family vault on his old estate of Kalorama, to remain until Congress shall provide a more fitting repository." An appropriation to cover expenses was asked for.

Dr. Oswald says in Drake's Magazine that the "dying continent" seems, after all, to have a fair reserve store of vital resources, more so, indeed, than many regions of southern Europe and western Asia. According to the estimate of Professor Bassieres of the Belgian exploring party, western Africa, south of the fifteenth degree of N. L. (the parallel of Lake Tschad) contains still 1,650,000 square miles of forest lands, an area exceeding that of France, Spain, Italy and the Austrian Empire taken together. The valley of the lower Zambesi River, too, is densely wooded, and the island of Madagascar (five times as large as the State of New York) is covered with magnificent forests, almost to the summit of its lofty mountain ranges. At the rate our American forests are disappearing before the axes of the Canadian lumbermen and the waste fires of the Brazilian planters, before the end of another century, may become the wood-richest continent of the two hemispheres.

Death and Life.

"Under the roots of the roses,
Down in the dark, rich mold,
The dust of my dear one reposes,
Like a spark which night incloses,
When the ashes of the day are cold."

"Under the awful wings
Which brood over land and sea,
And whose shadows nor lift nor flee—
This is the order of things,
And hath been from of old;
First production,
And last destruction;
So the pendulum swings,
While cradles are rocked and bells are tolled."

"Not under the roots of the roses,
But under the luminous wings
Of the King of kings
The soul of my love reposes,
With the light of morn in her eyes,
Where the Vision of Life discloses
Life that sleeps not nor dies."

"Under or over the skies
What is it that never dies?
Spirit—if such there be—
Whom no one hath seen nor heard,
We do not acknowledge thee;
For, spoken or written word,
Thou art but a dream, a breadth;
Certain is nothing but Death!"
—[R. H. Stoddard, in Independent.

A DIFFERENCE IN MEN.

"There's such a difference in men," said Carry Vinall.

But," sagely suggested her mother, "looks are only skin deep. And if it comes to that, Selah Brown is a handsomer man than Felix Graydon."

"Ah," nodded Carry, "but Mr. Graydon is so stylish! He wears his very collar differently—and look at the cut of his clothes!"

"Caroline," said her mother, solemnly, "I have no patience with you. Stand up before me, and let me look at you."

"What for, mother?"

"Stand up, I say, and let me look at you!" reiterated Mrs. Vinal, a shrewd, elderly woman, with keen blue eyes and three horizontal wrinkles across her forehead, and Carrie, much wondering, obeyed.

"Humph!" commented Mrs. Vinall, after a brief survey. "Dirk blue eyes, nothing much out of the common; a little pug nose, nice teeth, and a lot of fluffy, yellow hair, which would look tidier if you combed it into a flat knot at the back of your head. What is there about you, I'd like to know, that two young men ordinarily sensible should lose their heads about you?"

"Mother, what strange things you do say!" giggled Carry, sinking back into her chair once more.

"And do you know, child," went on Mrs. Vinall, that you are playing with the most important interests of your life? There's nothing that can possibly be so much to you as a good husband. Why don't you make up your mind about it?"

"I—don't know!" hesitated Carry, biting her pink finger nails.

"Then set yourself about knowing," admonished Mrs. Vinall, tartly. "I can't live forever, you must comprehend, and you've loitered your way up in life after such a fashion that you can't possibly earn your living by yourself. And if you don't marry now, while your good looks last—such as they are—I'm sure I don't know what will become of you!"

Mrs. Vinall spoke with a roguish sparkle in her eyes, although her lips were wreathed with grave solemnity.

Carry caught up her bonnet and ran out of the room.

"I'm not going to stay here to be lectured any more," said she, laughing in spite of herself. "I'll go to the village after some more salmon-pink wool to finish my shawl."

"And you may stop at Bridge's," added her mother, "and get me a package of matches, and half a pound of Oolong tea, and some cheese."

"The prettiest little creature in the country," she added to herself, with true maternal pride, as she watched Carry go tripping down the lane; "and if I could only see her well settled in life I shouldn't care how soon the good Lord took me away. But I do wish she would find it in her heart to fancy Selah Brown, he's such a good, substantial young man. Felix Graydon may have citified airs about him, but I doubt if, in the long run, he'll wash and wear as well as the other one."

And so Mrs. Vinall went down stairs to her pretty rustic occupation of skimming cream, in a cool, stone-floored dairy, where the light sifted in through a screen of quivering woodbine leaves, and the milk-pans shone as if they were made of hammered silver, instead of commonplace tin.

Such a golden, sultry midsummer day as it was! Who would ever have supposed that it would change into that fierce, sudden storm?

Mrs. Vinal was standing on the doorstep looking up at the sky from under her shading hand, when Felix Graydon came sauntering along the quiet country road, a sort of modern Adonis.

"Looks like a storm," said he, carelessly.

At the same moment Selah Brown jumped on the fence, in his working dress, with something in his hand.

"I've found a whip-poor-will's nest for Carry, Mrs. Vinall," said he. "I nearly stepped on it when I was cutting the grass on the north side of the big, oblong meadow. She has always wanted one for her collection. There it was, right close to the ground—just a tangle of sticks and stems."

"Yes," said Mrs. Vinall, absently, "Carry'll be awfully pleased. Just lay it on the window-sill, Selah, please; it'll be safe there. I do wonder where she is?"

"Where Carry is?" repeated Brown. "In the house, isn't she?"

"No. She went down to the village for some pink wool and matches and things an hour or more ago, and I'm only afraid she'll be on the way home now, without a sign of an umbrella or a cloak, or anything but a white muslin scarf."

"Just hand me an umbrella out of the house!" cried Selah Brown, with alacrity. "I'll run back to the meadow for my coat in half a minute, and go to meet her."

"That won't be necessary," curtly interposed Mr. Graydon. "I've a silk sun-umbrella here, and I'll bring Miss Carry back all right."

He walked hurriedly on, but Selah Brown still held out his hand to Mrs. Vinall.

"The umbrella, please," said he.

"It's hardly worth while the two of you going," said Mrs. Vinall.

"I'm going after Carry, or I'll know the reason why!" said Selah, in a resolute voice.

And Mrs. Vinall gave him the umbrella, without a word of further protest.

He hurried back to the field for his coat, and struck into the high road by a short cut at very nearly the point which Mr. Felix Graydon had reached.

And from that point they walked on together, yet separated by the width of the high road, occasionally darting belligerent glances at each other, and never exchanging a friendly word.

Both were good walkers; both were determined to be the first to rescue pretty Carry Vinall from the coming tempest.

Just about half way to the village, however, as they neared a desolate old brick house, mildewed with too much shade and evergreens, with tangled vines, on which "To Let" had hung so long that it was popularly supposed to be a part of the mural decoration, the rain came down in dizzying sheets, the thunder rolled, and a vivid dart of lightning shone for a second before their eyes, as it seemed to bury itself in the ground.

In the same moment they saw Carry Vinall's face at the open door of the old brick house, her hand beckoning to them.

"She has taken refuge there—there, of all places in the world!" hoarsely cried Graydon, breaking the spell of silence which had reigned so long between them. "Hold on, Brown! Do you know what they're using the brick house for now? She don't, that's very evident!"

"Yes, I do," said Brown. "Old Mills is storing his powder there for the blasting in Dover Rocks."

"Don't go near the place!" shouted Graydon. "Didn't you hear her mother say that she had a lot of matches with her? Matches! in a powder magazine! and with a thunder-storm like this rattling overhead! Call to her: tell her to come out here to us!"

"She couldn't hear you if you shouted to her with a boatswain's trumpet!" retorted Brown.

"Man alive!" roared Graydon, instinctively putting out his hand to stop the other, "do you want to be blown into the middle of the next field? Did you see that last flash of lightning?"

And he fairly took to his heels, hurrying down the road which led to the distant village, without even pausing to look behind.

Selah Brown glanced after him with a countenance of infinite contempt.

"I always thought he was a poltroon," he muttered. "Now, I am sure of it."

He jumped the fence like a young deer, and hastened, with long stride, to the old brick house.

"Oh, is it you?" said Carry, not without a sudden shadow of disappointment in her face. "It's very good of you to come for me, I'm sure. But I thought—"

"You thought you saw Graydon," interposed Brown. "Well, you did, but he has an engagement in the opposite direction. I'm sorry I am the wrong one. But come, Carry!"

"Out in that rain—certainly not!" said the village beauty, with an air of decision. "Let us stay here until it is over. It's a musty old place, I know; but the roof is water-tight, and—"

"And there's your parcel, Carry. Come!"

He took an oblong paper package from her grasp, and then drew the unwilling little hand under his arm with gentle force.

"But I shall get all wet!" she declared, still hanging back.

"Carry," he said, "do you know where your are?"

"In the old brick house, to-be-sure!" she answered.

"You are in a powder magazine. And your life may perhaps depend upon the distance which we can place between ourselves and this dangerous place," he added, in a deep voice as another sheet of blue lightning blazed and vanished before their eyes.

She was quick to comprehend the awful peril which surrounded them—quicker still to hasten out into the driving tempest, clinging convulsively to his arm the while.

"And you—you came here to rescue me!" she faltered.

"Do you think I could stand calmly by and see you exposed to peril like this?"

"But Felix Graydon——"

"Felix Graydon thought of himself only. Felix Graydon is a thoroughpaced puppy!" calmly observed Brown.

Not until they were almost home did Carry Vinall speak again.

"It don't rain so much now," she said, with a long, shuddering sigh. "Do you think we need walk quite so fast?"

"Am I hurrying you too much, Carry! Why didn't you say so?"

"Oh, it isn't that; but Selah—"

His eyes softened into sudden light. He liked to hear his quaint old Bible name pronounced by those cherry-ripe lips in so winning a fashion.

"Yes, Carry?"

"You said just now—a little while ago—"

And then she paused.

"I said what, Carry?"

"You said that you were sorry you were the wrong one."

"Yes, Carry."

"But, Selah, you are not the wrong one," murmured Carry, with her cheek close to his wet coatsleeve. "You are the right one!"

"Carry, my darling, do you mean it?"

"Yes, I do mean it!" cried out the girl. "After the way Felix Graydon has behaved today, I never want to see his face again. He is a coward—a mean-spirited coward! He would have fled away, to secure his own safety, and left me to perish in that horrible death-trap. But you—oh, Selah!—you are a hero!"

"My darling, I did nothing that any other man would not have done."

"Then Felix Graydon isn't a man; he is only a cur!" fiercely declared Carry.

The storm rolled away into the blackening east, the old powder magazine escaped destruction for the once, but Carry Vinall's fate was definitely settled.

When Mr. Craydon called he received a curt "Not at home!" from Mrs. Vinall's shrewd face was full of satisfaction.

"Carry has chosen well," she said. "After all, she was right. There is a difference in men!"—[Saturday Night.

The Useful Peanut.

The peanut is a useful product—much more so, indeed, than people imagine. We all know how extensively it is eaten in its roasted state, but therein by no means lies the extent of its value. The nut contains from 42 to 50 per cent. of a nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, resembling olive oil and used for similar purposes. The best is obtained by cold expression, but a large quantity of inferior oil is procured by heating the seeds before pressing. It is a non-drying oil, changing but slowly by exposure to the atmosphere, and remaining fluid in cold several degrees below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. It contains besides oleic and palmitic acids, two other oily acids, which have been called the arachic and hypogæic, though it is doubtful if they are really distinct. The principal consumption of the oil is in soap-making.

In 1883 Virginia began the manufacture of peanut flour, the result being a peculiarly palatable biscuit, while Georgia has long made pastry of pounded peanuts. The kernels roasted are largely used in the manufacture of chocolate, while the amande de terre, as has been shown, is used by the confectioners. It is also eaten as a fruit and roasted for coffee. "The poor man's fruit," the peanut, is capable of sustaining life for a long time, owing to its peculiarly nutritive qualities, the negroes using it alike in porridge, custard or as a beverage. Nor does its usefulness end here, for the vines form a splendid fodder, as good as clover hay, while hogs will fatten on what they find in the fields after the crop has been gathered.

It is an easy crop to raise, the demand for nuts has trebled within the past few years, and has never yet equaled the demand. The quantity of peanuts used in this country may be set down at 3,000,000 bushels per annum, and this seems a large amount; but as far back as 1867 there were imported into Marseilles alone from Africa more than 16,000,000 bushels, valued at $5,000,000. At present the average price of peanuts may be set down at five cents a pound. So that, by setting down America's product as 3,000,000 bushels of 22 pounds a bushel, it represents a product valued at $3,330,000.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The Fastest Armored Cruiser.

The armor-plated cruiser Immortalite has been added to the effective strength of the British navy. She is one of the fastest cruisers of any class afloat, and probably quite the fastest of armored cruisers, having attained a speed of 19 1-2 knots at her trial. She is of 5000 tons displacement and 8500 horsepower. The armament of the ship consists of two 22-ton and ten 5-ton steel breech-loading guns, mounted on Vavasseur fittings, sixteen 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and an equipment of machine guns and Whitehead torpedoes. She was built at Chatham, at a cost of $935,000.

Tastes.

It is noted that nearly all the ladies in the White House have been associated in the public mind with some distinctive taste or quality. With Mrs Grant it was interest in national affairs; with Mrs. Hayes, temperance; with Mrs. Cleveland, beauty, and with Mrs Harrison it promises to be [illegible]. Nearly all of the item marketing and her doing [illegible] as a housekeeper.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

Where the Supplies of This Material Are Obtained.

Men, Women and Children Dive After the Oysters.

How little people generally know about many of the things which they have in common use. This is notably true in the matter of the material known as mother-of-pearl, which is used for jewelry, crochet hooks, paper knives, knife handles and a variety of other objects. Where does it come from, and how is it obtained? are questions which are not readily answered. From a writer in La Nature—an agent of the French government, sent to inquire into the production of mother-of-pearl—it is learned that this article is the principal production of Tahiti; that this is what stimulates her commerce and gives rise to the relative important exchanges which take place in the far-off [illegible] of Oceanica, and that this is what attracts those vessels which, for a century past, have been sailing among the desolate and wild islands that make up the archipelagoes of Taumotu, Gambier and Tuhuai. On account of its rarity, mother-of-pearl has always been an object of luxury. Before navigators went to that part of the world which is lost in the immensity of the Pacific Ocean it was still rarer than it is now; it had more value, perhaps, but it was assuredly neither more sought for nor more prized.

The mother-of-pearl employed in the industries is furnished by the various species of shell fishes, the most esteemed, most iridescent and also the most beautiful being that produced by the pearl oyster. Again, two sorts of pearl oysters are distinguished. One of these, known as the pintadine (meleagrina margiritifera), is found in China, the Indies, in the Red Sea off the Comore islands, to the northwest of Australia, in the Gulf of Mexico, and particularly off the Taumotu and Gambier islands. The other, more commonly known as the pearl oyster, is found in the Indies, in the sea of the Antilles, in the Red Sea and to the north of Australia. The pintadine has a harder, more azure and more transparent shell, and one that attains larger dimensions than that of the latter. Some have been found that measured as many as 12 inches in diameter, and weighed more than 20 pounds. The meleagrina radiata rarely exceeds four inches in its largest dimensions, and never reaches a weight of five ounces. The two species furnish pearls. According to the fashion or the prevailing taste, sometimes those of one are preferred and sometimes those of the other; nevertheless pintadine have a brighter lustre and more transparent and intense tones than those of its congener.

It is difficult, the writer says, to estimate the money value of the pearls collected in the French possessions of Oceanica. In his opinion it would amount to $60,000 a year. The most important market for fine pearls is found in England.

The pintadine comes from the tropics. The archipelago of Taumotu and Gambier, as already stated, is the point where it is found in the greatest abundance. Here it finds surroundings that are most congenial to it. This archipelago, which was annexed to France at the same time as the islands of Tahiti and Mooyea consists of 80 islands, almost all of which yield mother-of-pearl and 72 of which are inhabited intermittently by individuals of the Maori race. This people are said to be industrious, docile, submissive, of mild and simple manners, observant of laws and regulations imposed on them, and are at the same time one of the poorest classes of people on the globe. The narrow tongue of land, or rather the crown of arid reefs that surround the lagoon of these coral islands, and which is destitute of vegetation, scarcely affords this people sufficient food for their miserable and precarious existence.

A Need for Lemons.

"If you ever use lemons," remarked one housewife to a lady friend, "and have a portion of one left over, be sure you do not throw it away." "I am never without them in the house, as I always use them for flavoring, but of what use are pieces?"

"Just this. The next time you think you have done with a lemon just dip it in salt and rub your copper kettle or stewpan with it. You will be surprised to find what a brilliant surface you will obtain if you rub the article instantly with a dry, soft cloth. You can polish all brass work by the same means, every stain disappearing as if by magic. A moldy lemon put into a dirty saucepan half full of water and boiled for half an hour cleanses the utensil amazingly and removes any odor such as fish or onions. Try it and see if I am not right."—[Mail and Express.

Ladies as Nurses.

has become quite common for young ladies of the highest respectability to study as nurses and, having secured their diplomas, to earn their livelihood in that capacity. And they earn a [illegible] better class of citizens can afford to employ them, they are sure to be well entertained while performing their duties.—[Brooklyn Citizen.

Explosive Rifle-Balls.

Captain Spangenberg, an Austrian chemist, has for years tried to utilize an invention described as a "Sprengkugel" or "Blasting-ball," a hollow rifle bullet warranted to explode (five seconds after firing) with force sufficient to disconnect body and soul of the toughest cavalry-horse. The military commissioners of four different states have recognized the dynamic value of the contrivance, but "with sincere regret," etc., have felt obliged to decline the patent, as incompatible with the traditional usages of civilized warfare. A rifle-ball, they argue, even if aimed at an army of wanton invaders, is intended to disable, rather than to butcher an adversary, and explosive projectiles, bombshells excepted, must be considered as inadmissible in the panoply of Christian armies as the poisoned arrows of the Brazilian savages. The distinction seems somewhat analogous to the comment of that British valet who witnessed the review of a French infantry regiment, and turned to his master with the remark that "blue uniform is perfectly absurd, except in mounted artillery and regimental musicians;" but, with all its inconsistencies, the recognition of the general principle is a step in the right direction. A brigade of disabled soldiers is put hors de combat as effectually as a heap of dismembered corpses, and the evolution of the musket marks a steady decrease in the size of the missiles. Two hundred years ago the trumpet-shaped blunderbuss of a Spanish infantry soldier was loaded with two ounce balls; the heavy flintlocks of King Frederick's musketeers fired 18 balls to the pound; while the far more efficient projectiles of the improved French Lebel gun are not much larger than peanuts. Fired at short range—the average quarter-mile distance of modern battles—a bullet of that sort will go through and through a soldier, brass-foil cuirass and all, leaving him a better chance of recovery than the leaden base balls of the middle ages; yet in nine out of ten cases will put him on the sick list, not for that day only, but for the rest of that campaign.—Drake's Magazine.

An Awakened Interest in Forestry.

The increasing popularity of Arbor Day in all sections of the Union is another evidence of the awakened interest in forestry. Nebraska was the first state, we believe, to set apart one day in each year for the good and laudable purpose of planting trees. This was in 1870; and since that time more than 700,000 acres of Nebraska land have been planted with trees. The example has been largely imitated in other western states, and, indeed, Arbor Day is likely to become popular over the length and breadth of the Union. In Georgia the subject of forestry is receiving attention in the public schools.

We can ill spare our woods and forests. They are a source of wealth, of health, of pleasure, as well as of beauty. It is estimated that the annual forest product of the United States amounts to $800,000,000—more than double the value of the cotton crop. Over 150,000 miles of railroad, with their demand for cross-ties, and the numerous other wood requiring, wood consuming enterprises of the country, are a terrible drain upon the woods and forests; and unless tree planting is made equal to the consumption, the forests will be depleted. One result of the stripping of the forest lands will be increased and more destructive spring floods and increased and more ruinous summer drought, with dangerous results to climate and health. As connected with forestry, Arbor Day is to be encouraged. We but imperfectly comprehend as yet how much a general taste for tree culture would lead to the beautification of our cities, and how much this same beautification would lead to health and comfort.—[Mail and Express.

Picking Cotton in Texas.

It is estimated that the annual cotton crop of the United States is more than 7,000,000 bales, a large portion of which is furnished by Texas. The average bale contains 500 pounds of lint. There are three and a half pounds of seed to the pound of lint, 200 bolls to each pound of seed, and every boll has to be picked by hand, one at a time.

Supplied with a long bag, we began on a piece of cotton with rows half a mile long. The bottom crop of cotton, consisting of the bolls nearest the ground, is the first to open, so that the picker must either stoop or get on his knees to reach it.

Beginning in the morning as soon as it was light enough to see, we worked until 11 or 12 o'clock and, starting again at 3, we picked until dark. The weather was hot, 95 to 100 in the shade, and 135 in the sun.

Oh, the long, long rows! Half a mile on the knees, working both hands as fast as possible, and pulling trash out of the cotton with the teeth! Fifty cents for 100 pounds in the seed is all we were paid; and work as hard as I might, about 100 pounds would be all I could pick in a day.

I cannot understand why the colored people like the work so much. They will pick cotton for half the wages they could get at other work. It may be because they go in crowds and make a

Lawyer—I have my opinion of you. Citizen—Well, you can keep it. The last opinion I got from you cost me $150.

An Owl That Killed Ducks.

Orlando Seamons, a farmer living at Parish, N. Y., found a duck in his barnyard dead and partially eaten. He thought the slayer was a coon, and so he borrowed a steel trap of his neighbor, George Thayer, and set it near the remains of the duck. The next morning the trap and duck were both gone. Seamons got Thayer's coon dog and tried to run the track, but the dog sniffed around and lay down with an expression of contempt on his countenance.

Nothing further was seen until a week ago, when Thayer found a duck torn to pieces under the shed in his barnyard. Thayer is an old trapper and hunter, and he did not take any stock in the coon theory.

After dark the next night he set a trap near the remains of the duck. The next morning the trap was still set, but the duck had been dragged one side, and more was eaten from it. He then set three traps about the duck, and early the next morning he had the culprit, an enormous cat owl. He had got one toe in one of the traps Thayer had set, and upon the other foot was a trap—the one lent Seamons—with the chain broken. The owl was also caught in another of the traps set by Thayer, so that he was held by three traps, and they were none too much.

His toes were as large as a man's finger, and the trap on his leg, which would break a muskrat's leg, had not broken the skin.

His wings measured six feet from tip to tip, and his head is twice as large as a cat's. He had not been bothered to carry a steel trap for five weeks and earn a living besides. Mr. Thayer has him chained up in a barn, and is feeding him upon all the delicacies of the season.—[New York Sun.

Competitive Examinations in China.

The North China Herald gives the following account of a competitive examination in China:

"At Foochow the candidates underwent much suffering, and even death. One man went mad directly he saw the themes, and cut himself nearly to pieces with broken bits of pottery, a second also lost his senses, and began to eat mud. On the second day a candidate spit blood from over-exertion, and died. Each student was in a separate cell, which was hurriedly run up without any proper raised place for the men to sleep, so that many rolled off on the damp ground and injured themselves, while one was stung to death by a poisonous snake. Thousands of students went up for the examination, but hundreds were plucked in the preliminary before the Literary Chancellor, who was exceptionally severe this year. The present examination rules have been in force for over a century, and are most strictly observed, no district being allowed more than a certain number of degrees. If any district offends, this number is reduced as a punishment; while next year additional numbers will be allowed in honor of the emperor's marriage. At each examination there are two chief and two subordinate examiners, with a corps of 18 readers, who go through all the essays, and submit the best only to their superiors. Copyists then transcribe these essays in red. The examiners are shut up for five weeks. Hard-headed students, who cannot get through after many efforts, are accorded an honorary degree when they reach a venerable age—i. e., over 90.

A New Style of Gun Wad.

A new style of gun wad is making a stir in England. It is Swedish and is made of paper pulp. It is made cup-shaped, the hollow being placed in the cartridge next to the powder. It follows that the powder gases press the edge of this cup against the barrel and so keep themselves from mingling with the shot. Extended experiments show an increased number of shot placed within the standard thirty-inch circle, an improved spread of the shot, and an increased penetration. The recoil of the gun was naturally increased at the same time. It is pretty plain from these trials that the ordinary gun wads, even when they fit the barrel snugly and are a half inch thick, do not wholly prevent the gases from mingling with and so scattering the shot.—[Chicago Times.

Adepts in Packing Pears.

The French, who export more pears than any other nation, cover the inside of the boxes with spongy paper or dry moss, which absorbs the moisture. Each pear is then wrapped in soft paper and placed in layers in the bottom, filling all interstices with the dry moss. Thus they will keep a month or more. They are so packed that they cannot touch each other, and all motion is prevented. If one decays the others are not harmed.—[Picayune.

So Dry.

Brownlee has just thrown the notes of a speech from his pocket when a gust of wind blows them into a pool of water.

Brownlee—"See that speech go for the water!"

Smithson—"Yes, it was so awfully dry."—[Drake's Magazine.

Sign, a magazine published by the students of the New Jersey Normal School, says:

"There is a something which some of our subscribers forget when sending in their subscriptions.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Report of the Bureau for Stamping Out This Disease.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has transmitted to the House his report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry during the year 1888. The chief work of the bureau has been the continued effort to secure the eradication of the contagious pleuro pneumonia of cattle. No cases of the disease have been found west of the Alleghany Mountains since the last report. The most serious outbreak, outside of the known infected States, is now in progress in Orange County, New York, where the existence of the plague has been concealed for a year by interested persons. All together there have been inspected during the year 305,280 animals. Of these 651 herds, containing 8943 animals, were found to be infected, as they contained 1446 diseased animals. There were purchased for slaughter 2640 affected cattle, at a cost of $87,000, and 3480 exposed cattle, at a cost of $141,000. The total expenses of the work were $247,500.

The Commissioner says that the present is the most critical period in the work of eradication. In Maryland, New Jersey and New York the plague continues to develop at greater or less intervals. The Commissioner submits the draft of a bill to enable the Department to successfully cope with the plague.

A SHIPBOARD TRAGEDY.

A Russian Sailor, Goaded by Cruelty, Runs Amuck With a Knife.

The Sun gives the following translation from a Russian paper of an account of the crime for which a St. Petersburg court sentenced Jan Umb, a Russian sailor, to ten years' penal servitude:

"The Russian schooner Johannes had hardly left Riga when Jan Umb denied an accusation of having stolen clothing. Induced alternately by floggings and Captain Harboe's promises, a confession was extorted which was followed by further whipping and confinement in a dark cell for several days without food or water. When released he was abused by the crew, and to put an end to his misery jumped overboard and drowned. The Captain promised better treatment if he would allow himself to be rescued, and a boat being lowered he was brought back. While changing his wet clothes he received a brutal kicking about his head and naked body and was again put below.

"Next night he was ordered to take the wheel, and, unable through weakness to perform that duty, he was struck by the Captain in the face. As the Captain was picking up a piece of rope Umb—now a perfect maniac—sleed a handspike, struck and killed the Captain. He then killed in a like manner the two sailors on deck. Procuring a sheath knife he stabbed the mate and proceeding forward killed two more sailors in their sleep. The cabin boy was killed next. A Danish steamer sighted the schooner, which it towed into Copenhagen, where Jan Umb was delivered to the Russian authorities."

SHE FOUGHT WILDCATS.

A Plucky Little Woman's Single-Handed Struggle.

On a farm ten miles west of Mandan, Dak., lives Charles Casperdone with his family, consisting of a wife and two little boys. On Sunday night while Mr. Casperdone was at Mandan the chicken roost was visited by wildcats. When Mrs. Casperdone heard the noise she bounced out of bed, grasped an axe and sallied forth.

At the door of the hennery she encountered a wildcat, which sprang at her, catching one of its claws in her left arm and lacerating it horribly. Pushing the animal away, she struck it a blow which rendered it unconscious. Another of the cats sprang at her, seizing the calf of her right leg and cutting it severely with his teeth. Mrs. Casperdone aimed a blow at the beast, which missed, but the animal became frightened and ran into the woods.

The third cat, which had been crouching in a corner, then sprang upon the plucky little woman, getting its teeth entangled in her clothing and tearing it almost into shreds. She succeeded in pushing the infuriated animal from her, and, as it sprang at her throat the second time, dealt it blow which killed it. Mrs. Casperdone was so overcome that she fell in a faint, and was found there by a neighbor who had been summoned by one of the boys. She is still suffering from her wounds, but will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

A Mourning Father Cremates the Body of His Daughter.

F. B. Goddard, of New York, has just cremated the body of his dead daughter Genevieve, at the Buffalo Crematory, conducting the ceremony himself. Mr. Goddard went to Buffalo with the body of his beautiful daughter, and accompanied by his two sons, one of whom was so ill that he could not attend the ceremony. The cremation was private, only two or three Buffalo friends of the bereaved father viewing it. The father would have no minister nor any assistant except the regular attendant at the crematory. He read a chapter from the Bible and a prayer from the Episcopal service. Then he placed the body on the car and consigned it to the flames.

"I could not bear to have any other than my hands touch her," said he, "and I prefer this method of disposing of the remains to burial. Why should not the clouds receive her dust rather than the cold earth? I believe that in the future this will be the preferred mode of disposing of the dead, when cremation shall be surrounded by the fears and flowers and music which now are exhibited at interments. To think of the loved one appearing in the radiant sunset is not so dreadful a nightmare as to think of her appearing in the festering grave."

A DYNAMITER LYNCHED.

A Bohemian Who Killed Four People Promptly Strung Up.

John Shaeffer, Bohemian, was lynched at half-past one o'clock the other day at Gilman, Washington Territory, a coal mining town. The cause was as follows: Last spring Schaeffer was arrested for assaulting with intent to kill the wife of James Bodoyia. He was convicted and sent to jail for three months.

He then swore vengeance on Bodoyia, and soon after his release he attempted to blow the house up, but only succeeded in destroying the front porch. The morning of the lynching, at five o'clock, however, he was more successful. He placed a large charge of dynamite under the house and the explosion tore the place to atoms. Bodoyia had his two legs broken, his daughter was killed outright and his wife died from her injuries two hours afterward. Two men who were staying at the house were torn into unrecognizable pieces.

The Bohemian was searched for immediately. When found he was changing his clothes, the ones discarded being covered with dirt as though he had been crawling under some house. He was arrested, but the outraged community soon rose, took the murderer to the nearest tree and strung him up.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE drinking saloons in Berlin number one to every 112 inhabitants; in Heidelberg one to eighty-seven.

JIM CURRY, the Texas desperado, who has murdered nineteen men, has at last been sent to prison for a long term.

THE German army consists of 3,013,416 men, not counting the recompletely drilled landsturm.

IT is reported that one hundred of the leading business men of Denver, Col., will attend the inauguration at Washington dressed as cowboys.

THERE are 2800 members of the Michigan Anti-horse Thief Society, and during the past year they did not have a cent's worth of property stolen.

OSMAN DIGNA has 1000 men and five guns at Handoub, Egypt, where he [illegible] deserters, he intends [illegible] formidable stand against the Egyptian [illegible] blacks

[illegible] business

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first pag
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

A certain editor was asked the question, "Can a young man marry comfortably on $500 a year?" and the answer was, "Yes, he can; but he would be deucedly uncomfortable afterwards." The CAROLINIAN would have made no such reply. Its editor has known more real comfortable and contented families, whose incomes were *less* than five hundred dollars, than he has known whose income was more.

The world, and especially the United States, is rapidly tending to show, extravagance and idleness. And too many of the papers published in the great cities are inculcating an unhealthy style of domestic life. Respectable and intelligent families, who are strictly performing all of the duties of a Christian civilization, and are enjoying all of the social and physical comforts of life, are living on the income of the head of the family at thirty dollars a month.

And a family properly mated, each of whom had been early educated in practical and useful industry, and not corrupted, or their ambition for show or parade inflamed by contact with fashionable idleness and folly, can and do live on five hundred dollars a year as happily as the millionaire. Such families perform more of the duties and requirements of Christian families than do the devotees of fashion, who falsely claim that society takes up so much of their time and attention that they have no inclination to either look after the safety, morals or education of their children, the highest duty and happiest employment of either man or woman.

Fiction, fashion and folly are depriving the world of more than half of their true and rational enjoyment. The idea that a man and wife cannot live happily and comfortably on $500 a year, is begotten of a vitiated and hot bed style of living. It is true, if a man marries a girl who has been raised in idleness, where nearly all the work is done outside the family, and where there is a hired cook and waiting maids, it will be "deucedly uncomfortable" for such a couple to get married and live on five hundred dollars a year.

Many of the noblest and best families on earth commenced housekeeping on less than five hundred dollars a year—many who are the brightest ornaments to society, and occupying the highest positions of honor, would testify that they lived as comfortable and happily on less than five hundred dollars, as they do now on five thousand. And those sickly, sentimental writers, who are discouraging young folks about marrying who have not more than five hundred dollars a year, are upholding an injurious standard and greatly detracting from the real happiness of the world.

A FALLACY.

Some people, on thinking over the Tariff question, imagine that the removal of the tariff would, to that extent, permanently cheapen prices. It is a fallacy. If the tariff was removed the price would be raised in a foreign country as much, if not more, than the duty lowered. This is the strong argument in favor of Protection and it explodes the theory that the tariff is a tax.

The choice between free trade or protection is this: Under free trade the foreign country gets the duty by raising the prices of its goods by the amount of the duty, and under protection we save the duty by keeping down the price of goods.

CARDINAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Among the cardinal principles of the National Republican Party, very briefly stated, are the following:

1. A free vote and an honest count—East, West, North and South—for the poor and the weak, as well as the rich and the strong.

2. Protection for American industry against the low wages and cheap capital of other countries—not for the benefit of a few, but of all.

3. Education for every child in every State, and the enactment of laws to secure this.

Gov. Scales's message is a long one. It strongly advocates the appointment of a railroad commission; an increase of pensions to Confederate soldiers; an increase of the Adjutant General's salary to $1,500, and the working of public roads by convict labor and through taxation.

Among the late mysterious disappearances is "the surplus." The Democrats are no longer talking about it. Can it be that they wish to divert attention from the balance ... they will be expe... which ...

... to their successors.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

An amendment to Senate tariff bill, providing for a bounty of one cent per pound upon all sugar produced in the United States, has been adopted by the Committee. It has been evident that the duty on sugar, which costs the people about $60,000,000 a year to protect a home industry valued at about a sixth of that amount, should be abolished or greatly reduced. But it was argued with force that the sugar planters of the South, the maple sugar makers of the East and the sorghum growers of the West were as much entitled to protection as other producers; hence to compensate the home producers for the loss they would sustain by the abolition of the sugar duties this bounty has been suggested. While it is very doubtful whether the sugar production of this country can ever be stimulated to supply our demands, we favor giving every man who will try to make our people independent of all others, a chance, by protecting every honest industy, great or small.

AN INSTRUCTIVE OLD STORY.

It has occurred to the CAROLINIAN that the present is a very good time to recall the old story, which runs substantially as follows: An old man, in his dying moments, called his sons around him and told them that in the garden a treasure lay hidden, which, if they dug diligently, they would find. And dig, we are told, they did, as seldom had garden been dug before, but of treasure of silver, or treasures of gold found they none, so their disappointment was great.

But, so the story goes, in the fulness of time, the earth yielded up her increase, and when it was seen how wonderfully bountiful was the harvest from this much worked garden, the father's meaning dawned upon the minds of his sons, and they knew then that the old man's words were words of wisdom.

The price of corn has a wide range in the various parts of the United States. These averages are: Ohio, 35; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 29; Iowa, 24; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 26; Nebraska, 22. The range in the Eastern States is from 65 to 75; in New York, 97; Pennsylvania, 51; and in the South from 41 in Texas to 64 in South Carolina.

Grover Cleveland is at present a resident of no State, which confirms the growing belief that he is no statesman. This remark is not copyrighted.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11th., 1889.

Mr. Blaine continues the centre of attraction here. He has engaged a suite of rooms in the elegant apartment house just completed, and owned by John R. McLean, the millionaire proprietor of the Cincinnatti Enquirer. Next week Mr. Blaine's family will arrive, and they will be comfortably settled for quite a while, apparently. A very large number of prominent people have called to see Mr. Baine before he slipped over to New York, but only those who were personal friends have succeeded in obtaining an interview. What Mr. Blaine thinks of his prospect of becoming a member of General Harrison's cabinet is an impenetrable secret; he refuses to discuss the subject at all.

Senator Edmonds' vigorous resolutions directing the President to inform the governments of Europe that the United States would not allow any of them to take any hand in building a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans was adopted by the Senate with only three dissenting votes. The glorious old Monroe doctrine still survives.

Claus Spreckles, the California sugar king, who is here in the interests of the sugar people, says that in his opinion the United States can produce not only all the sugar needed for domestic consumption, but become a large exporter, provided the tariff is allowed to remain as it now is.

Senator Sherman has introduced a bill providing for a reconstruction of the laws governing the election of members of the House of Representatives. The bill is very long and elaborate, and Mr. Sherman thinks its adoption would insure perfectly fair elections.

The House got out of its deadlock, by voting in accordance with a resolution passed by the Democratic caucus, to recommit the resolution prohibiting the introduction of bills on "suspension" Mondays, but it only jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, if I may be allowed to quote an old and somewhat hackneyed expression, as the Oklahoma people, headed by Representative Weaver have announced that that they would use every possible effort, under the rules, to prevent any legislation until the Oklahoma bill is disposed of. If this threat is strictly carried out, it means good bye to all hopes of any legislation during this session, for under the absurd rules which govern the House it is possible for one resolute man—as Mr. Weaver has amply proved this week—to block the proceedings as often as he may see fit. If this kind of thing is kept up much longer in the House, an extra session of Congress will be an absolute necessity.

Mr. Randall now wields the controlling influence over the Democrats of the House, while Carlisle and Mills are simply astounded to find their advice and ...

... by those who have been humb... following them for several years.
The conference committee on the ... land forfeiture bill has ... a compromise which ... declare forfeited ... and to ... the said land ... the origi...

... on hand, ... to hand over ... barber declares on his ... he is "a first-class ... orator and ... railro... agreed ... substantia... turned ... rms of ...

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 60.

This Bulletin contains the first of a series by Mr. Gerald McCarthy, Botanist to the Station, on "Some Useful Forage Plants" that can be grown advantageously on our soils. This new departure by the Experiment Station in bringing into notice other plants valuable as a stock food will no doubt by appreciated.

This subject of this first sketch is "Lucerne" its value as a Forage Crop. A botanical description of the plant is given, together with a good cut showing its appearance and growth. The root system of the plant is well illustrated by cuts taken from photographs of plants from the Experiment Farm and the farm of Dr. R. H. Eewis near by.

The extraordinary yield of this crop, the frequency with which cuttings can be made, its ability to stand long continued droughts by reason of the extensive and deep roots and finally its relative value compared to other foods, would make this crop very valuable.

To us at this time diversifiction of crops is greatly needed. The continued growth of one staple without a regard to the raising of home supplies will be ruinous in the extreme, unless other crops at the same time be grown to lessen the cost of home consumption. Lucerne, there is every reason to believe, will be a valuable aid in this direction.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, January 10, 1889.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

No real winter yet. Farmers are plowing, and no frost in the ground. Providence rules, and man should be grateful that the temper of the world is in such good hands.

Not *an inch of ice*, but its annual genius has yet time to make its flight nearer to our earth and throw over it a thick blanket of ice.

The North sees, with much gratification, the dawning light of tariff showing itself in the South, by adding to its resources mills of various kinds to increase its wealth and comfort.

I indulge the belief that the new Administration will co-operate with the intelligence of the South—mark the expression, *co-operate with them*—favorable to the submission of the non-intelligent, in *a legal way*, to their elevation to the Government.

Government is a science—more than the skill to hoe and plow, requiring the discipline of mind, experience and observation that is secured by some leisure from the struggle of living. The possession of office should carry with it the highest qualification to serve, prudently and intelligently, the public, whose servant they are.

W. S.

The Legislature.

The Legislature convened on the 9th. In the Senate R. M. Furman, of Buncombe, was elected Chief Clerk and D. B. Nicholson, of Alexander, Reading Clerk. In the House, Augustus Leazer, of Iredell, was elected Speaker; T. B. Womack, of Chatham, Chief Clerk and H. A. Latham, of Beaufort, Reading Clerk.

A number of bills have been introduced, but it is not anticipated that any measures of much importance will engross attention until after the inauguration and the election of Senator.

How one Farmer Prevents His Cows from Jumping Fences.

J. M. Stanbrough.

To prevent cows from jumping a fence cut the lower eyelashes off close, and turn your cow loose and see if she will attempt to jump. I have had some little experience; it seems that long hair immediately above and below the eye regulates the sight, hence with the lower lashes cut close a fence looks high, and vice versa with the upper ones cut close a fence looks low. There is an old adage that good fences make good stock, and good stock make good neighbors, and the reverse, bad fences make bad stock, bad neighbors.

Every one is entirely willing to be his neighbor's physician; yet tried remedies should only be employed. The popularity of Laxador is constantly increasing, which testifies to its real worth. It costs only 25 cents.

Always reliable and efficacious. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never disappoint mothers or nurses, but cures at once the troublesome diseases of babyhood. Sold everywhere at 25cts a bottle.

Mr. Wm. T. Slocumb, of Goldsboro, who was for many years telegraph operator and later insurance agent, killed himself Wednesday morning by shooting himself twice in the head, the bullets entering the brain. It is said to have been caused by ill health.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886

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Something Else First.

From the Brooklyn Standard-Union

... grandiloquently

Some folks are ... demanding an expansion of our frontiers ... the jurisdiction of the United States of America shall extend from pole to pole. This sounds ..., but the first thing the country really wants is to have its jurisdiction extend from poll to poll so that every citizen's vote will count.

Some Facts of Deep Interest to the Farmers.

J. J. Foster sends this tariff talk all the way from Kansas City:

"During the low tariff times in Missouri my father tells me that they took to market and got in return the following: One pound of good butter for 1 pound of nails; two bushels of good potatoes for one yard of calico; twenty dozen of good eggs for one bushel of salt. Now, with one pound of butter, we can get six pounds of nails; with two bushels of potatoes ten yards of calico; with twenty dozen eggs four barrels of salt.

"I believe in a protective tariff, and was born on a farm at that. I do not think it was the ignorance of the farmers that defeated the President for re-election. But, on the contrary, I believe they are smart enough to know when they get a good thing, and voted accordingly."

Senator John Sherman reaches back a good way in politics. He has been in active service a longer period than any other man in public life. Although thirteen years the junior of Senator Morrill he was in the National Whig Convention of 1848 and 1852, and presided over the first Republican Convention of Ohio, in 1855. He entered the House of Representatives of the Thirty fourth Congress with Senator Morrill and the Senate in 1861, or six years before him. Were it not for an intermission of four years while in the Cabinet of President Hayes, he would be the father of the Senate, a degree of consecutive Senatorial longevity now enjoyed by the venerable patriarch from Vermont. Senator Sherman's present term will expire in 1893.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Fluent writers may deceive the ignorant by lying theories, but the intelligent man demands assurance that a theory is true. Nothing is so convincing to an intelligent reader as the plain and simple words of those grateful ones who were sick but have been made well by using B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), found printed in our paper, from time to time or contained in the illustrated "Book of Wonders," sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co., of Atlanta Ga.

The contract for building a large Grist Mill for Mr. D. W. Raper, near the Railroad Depot in Edenton, has been awarded to Mr. Theo Ralph.

J. W. Gausey, register of deeds of Guilford county, wears a suit of clothes which he cut and made himself. He makes his own shoes, rides in a buggy of his own handiwork, and is a practical printer.

A sudden outbreak of mad dogs near Charlotte is causing considerable alarm.

The exact number of Farmers' Alliances in the State is 1,461.

It Has Never Failed.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) has cured hundred of cases of Scrofula, Eczema and other contagious blood diseases, after other treatment had been tried and failed. You do yourself and family great injustice unless you give this excellent remedy a trial. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with letters from persons cured by B. B. B.

MRS. M. J. ROSSMAN, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured of an ugly scrofulous breaking SCROFULA out of the skin, and the use of two bottles of B. B. B. effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B.

E. G. TINSLEY writes: My mother and sister used B. B. B. for scrofula and ulcerated sore throat SORE THROAT and received more benefit from its use than all other remedies they ever used.

A. H. NICHOLS, 110 Gray St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife for several years has been suffering with what physicians term Eczema, affecting her whole body, limbs and scalp. It appeared that her whole skin would shed off in scales about once a week, leaving the surface red and tender, and sometimes cracked open. Her general health failed, and for a while it was thought she would die, as several doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give ECZEMA any relief. My brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Cummings, was selling the B. B. B. and insisted that I should try it on my wife. I did so, and to our utter astonishment she commenced improving at once, and three bottles, costing only $3, effected an entire cure. It is wonderfully quick in action."

D. M. MCRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., writes: "My sister was afflicted with boils which sadly BOILS impaired her health, and she lost flesh and strength each day. One bottle of B. B. B. acted like magic and produced a complete cure."

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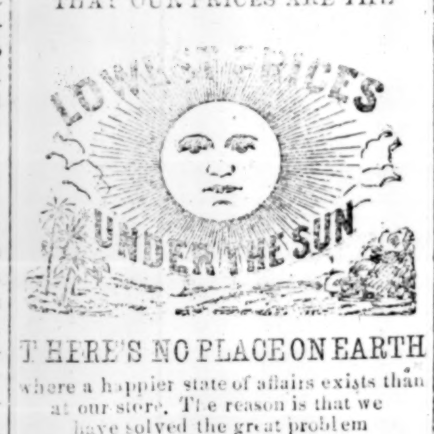
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FERTILIZERS:

Cheap and Good,

For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, Peas, etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. T. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12- 3m.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned, at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa.

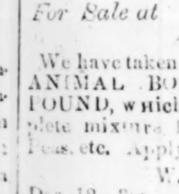
Dec. 5 JOHN MURPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Miles B. Cartwright.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Miles B. Cartwright, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This November 24th 1888.

J. E. NICHOLS, Adm.



FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees*.

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opp. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



FREE $93 Sewing-Machine To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton Street, N. Y.

-23.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON' N. C.

—:—0—:—

This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prop

The New York Press For 1889.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY,

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation, November 7th, 1888, 254,840.

LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION of ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN AMERICA.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge

The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

THE NEW YORK PRESS is now a National Newspaper, rapidly growing in favor with Republicans of every State in the Union.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of The Press. It is an expensive paper, published at the lowest price American Currency permits

The Daily Press has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

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THE PRESS.

Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper published in America

Daily and Sunday Press, one year,	$4 50
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Send for The Press Circular with full particulors and list of excellent premiu m

Samples free, Agents wanted everywhere Liberal commissions. Address,

The New York Press Co., Limited,
26 & 28 North Williams St., New York.

Scribner's Magazine. For 1889.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the Railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success.

The Railroad Articles will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James on The Railway Postal Service—illustrated.

Mr Robert Louis Stevenson's serial novel, The Master of Ballantrae, will run through the greater part of the year

A Correspondence and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and and a famous group of modern French artists will furnish the substance of several articles—illustrated.

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors.

Many valuable Literary artibles will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS. a second Shelf of Old Books, etc.

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature, and FISHING articles describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear; and ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety will also appear: and there will be interesting articles upon PHOTOGRAPHY, ELECTRICITY and DEEP MINING.

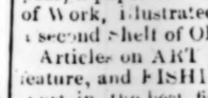
A Special Offer to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway Articles, as follows:

A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888 $4 50

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.

CHARLES SCRIBNER SONS,
743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y

OUT FOR THE CARS and the BOAT.



COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. ... notified neither passengers nor baggage will ... left

JACOB SALOMONSKY

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The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., in Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns mad promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS STEAM Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscotting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

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J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER. Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN COMPOUND OXYGEN NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the libarty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Voorhees, New York City. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Inverness, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras, R. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th. 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.

Board and tuition for session of thirty-eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue Address
S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
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A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

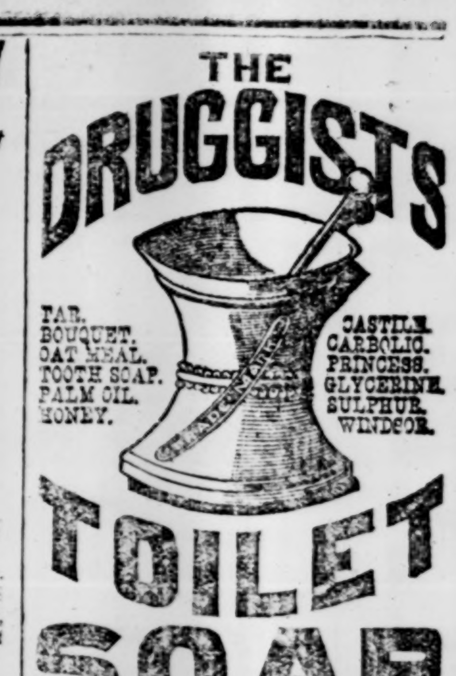
I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by
GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

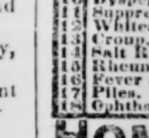
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA

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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 213 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults......	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting..........	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis............	.25
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10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.........	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
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13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
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HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
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24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
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28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges....	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm.......	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
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Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C,

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and All kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institut for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

13 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of T. F. Davenport.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late F. F. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Nov. 16, 1888. C. C. EVES, Adm'r

1889.

Harper's Young People,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE begins tenth volume of with the first number for November. During the year it will contain five serial stories, including "Dorymates," by Kirk Monroe; the Red Mustang," by W. O. Stoddard; and "A Day in Waxland," by R. K. Munkitrick; "Nels Thurlow's Trial," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Three Wishes," by F. Ansty and Brander Mathews; a series of fairy tales written and illustrated by Howard Pyle; "Home Studies in Natural History," by Dr Felix L. Oswald. "Little Experiments," by Sophia B Herrick; "Glimpses of Child-life from Dickens" by Margaret E. Sangster; articles on various sports and pastimes, short stories by the best writers, and humorous papers and poems, with many hundreds of illustrations of excellent quality. Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny, in order that nothing harmful may enter its columns,

An epitomy of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of picture information and interest.—Christian Advocate.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2.00 a Year. Vol. X begins November 6. 1888.

Specimen Copy sent on receipt of 2ct stamp

Single Numbers, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N, Y

H. Weisel Will Have Something Interesting To Say To The Public In This Column In The Next Issue.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7, P. M.

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev. K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Go ahead.

Don't get discouraged.

Take and read the CAROLINIAN.

Then, with industry, energy and pluck, you'll win.

There is developing a strong opposition to the "no fence" movement in this county.

Our Albemarle Sound Fishermen are shipping shad to the Northern markets.

The busy farmers have been utilizing the favorable weather by keeping their plows in motion.

Fewer chattel mortgages than usual are being given in this county, which is a healthier financial indication.

In reply to several inquiries, we state that the election of United States Senator takes place on the 22d inst.

Though the New Year came in like a lamb, it may be well to be cautious about twisting its tail. There may be a lion at the other end!

At the Pasquotank Parsonage the 10th inst., by Rev. J. G. Lennon, Mr. W. A. Perry was married to Miss Alice A. Sawyer, both of Perquimans.

There are some things overdone in Elizabeth City. There are too many newspapers, too many groceries, too many lawyers and altogether too many "loungers."

—Did you ever know a grocery store that received more frequent shipments of fresh goods than Robinson & Co?

Mr. James Woodard, one of the leading and most respected citizens of Edenton, died on Sunday night. He was a gentleman we always held in high esteem.

A correspondent writes the CAROLINIAN that the shooting in Currituck Sound and Marshes is now "all right"—the swan, duck and geese are more than usually numerous.

The hotel at Hertford has changed proprietors, Mr. Joseph Long, of Gates, having taken charge. He is a good man and will cater to the satisfaction of the public.

The CAROLINIAN believes in persistent agitation on the line of improvement and progress. Some of our streets and a number of our side walks are badly needing attention and repair; and, too, we want a better system of sewerage. The CAROLINIAN will continue this fight if it "takes all summer."

When the CAROLINIAN started in the field of journalism it found Elizabeth City with a population not exceeding 1,500 people. It has lived to see the town expand and grow to be a City of over 5,000 inhabitants. And it has chronicled the events transpiring and been identified with every important movement in its onward progress.

The CAROLINIAN always takes pleasure in noticing every new industry starting in our midst. A very important one is the Bucket and Tub Factory of Mr. H. C. Godfry. He is putting in new machinery to manufacture on an extensive scale, having already orders to keep him busy a year. We will refer to this enterprise more in detail hereafter.

The extraordinary efforts of the Bourbon wing of the Perquimans Democracy to prevent A. F. Riddick, the Republican Sheriff, from being installed in the office to which he was elected by the people, failed, and it is said the "swearing of the army in Flanders" was no circumstance to the "cussing" that followed! Mr. Riddick will make a good and popular officer.

It is always pleasant to have an intelligent, industrious and progressive farmer come in and chat about his plans, preparations and crops, for we always learn something. Among these are our countymen George D Pool and John A. Morris. They make farming pay, as all could who would adopt their methods. Diversify and never undertake more than can be done well.

The CAROLINIAN, like all else that is human, is liable to be misinformed and make "mistakes;" but it never "aught in malice prints." The good-intentioned statement last week that Rev. O. C. Horton was at Raleigh "aiding in a series of meetings," happens to be an error; but had it been true, the brethren and the people up there would have all been edified.

Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pocket.

—Did you ever know a place where you could get as much for your money as at Robinson & Co's grocery store?

Whenever a public office-holder comes to feel that he is a big gun it is time for him to be fired.

There are more farms that have reason to complain of their owners, than owners have to say that farming does not pay.

—Fowler & Co's Stores overrun with Shoes and Boots and they must be sold. Bought direct from Factory for cash, and will be sold out cheap. Orders promptly filled.

General Harrison is building his Cabinet just as Solomon of old built his Temple. "There was no sound of tools heard."

—Did you ever know a store where there is a more complete assortment of every description of hardware and stoves than at Robinson & Co's?

The CAROLINIAN never has any quarrel with those who honestly differ from it. All have the right to their opinions. It simply demands the privilege of exercising the same right that it concedes to others.

The postoffice at Edenton has been made a Presidential appointment, and the name of Levi L. Brinkley, the present incumbent, has been sent to the Senate. Mr. Brinkley was appointed under President Arthur's Administration, and, we are glad to know, has given universal satisfaction.

—The cold days are comin, but will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

The past, the present, and the future! The past is gone, and gone forever; the present is with us; the future is before us. Of the past—we have its memories, its lessons, its experiences. The present is ours to utilize and improve and to prepare for the to-come. If we all do the best we know there will be progress all along the line.

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give.

"A Reader" asks if there isn't something said somewhere in the Bible denunciatory of those who refuse to sell their surplus grain? Possibly he has reference to Proverbs, xi, 26, which reads:

"He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

In reply to "Jasper," the CAROLINIAN states there is no Constitutional prohibition that would prevent a President from being re-elected to a third term or oftener. It is, however, a sort of unwritten law that inasmuch as George Washington, our first President, refused a third term, and as he is the accepted model as a President, no other man should be offered what he refused.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son.

"To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements, when changed frequently, are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examine their Wraps and Newmarkets.

There is nothing plainer in the teaching of the scriptures, or experience in nature, than that it is right in justice and important in the animal economy, that all should work. Health as well as mental and physical development, depends on it. God commands it, and nature requires it. And he who neglects to work is doing violence to his own well being. Thomas Carlyle knew it. "All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand labor, there is something of divineness. Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in heaven." In the human family, as well as in all branches of the animal kingdom, the words of Carlyle are equally applicable and as reliable as the rolling of the spheres: "For what the father did of yore, the son has learned to do." And the conduct as well as the employment of the progenitors of any race stamp on that race its destiny.

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A., "if I had as small a foot as Miss G." "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

Another letter from our Boston correspondent.

Economy is not hoarding money, but putting it where it will do the most good.

If you like the CAROLINIAN, and we think you do, help us and the cause it represents by inducing some of your friends to subscribe for it.

We republish the following article, as an important word was omitted:

A correspondent of the Scientific American asserts that the worst toothache or neuralgia coming from the teeth may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton, saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth.

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's.

LOCAL MENTION.

The spirit of improvement is still manifest. New buildings are going up.—Mr. Stephen D. Scott has left his farm and now occupies his recent ly purchased property on the corner of Road and Church streets.—One of Captain Peter's black bears, having escaped from the Park, was shot and killed one day last week.—The "mashers" who do the lofty standing round at the church door ought to be made go, and a little encouragement in the boot and shoe line from behind to hasten their exit wouldn't be out of place.—An attempt was made, for the third time, to burn the Bakery of R. Koch.—The new Presbyterian Church is under way.—Miss Lou Williams, of Berkley, Va., is visiting Mrs Cobb.—Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector of the Episcopal Church, is making an effort to organize a Parish Library.—John T. Davis, of Salem, and John Tatem, of South Mills, have moved here and located on Ehringhaus street.—From the reports the "Coon and Possum Club" is having what they call a "jolly good time." —Mr. Trim S. White left yesterday for Tennessee for another lot of horses and mules, expecting to return early next week.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kipp, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, are visiting their daughter, Mrs Jno. A. Kramer.—Hon. E. A. White and two daughters spent a part of Monday and Tuesday here.—Mr. Cam. W. Melick leaves to-day to enter a Business College at Philadelphia.

—Some very fine steel engraved Pictures for sale at this office at great bargains.

"There was a sound of revelry by night" and she had a card but could not go on account of neuralgia. Her favorite dude, however, had a level head, and instead of a boquet, bro't Salvation Oil. They went, and were happy once more.

The proprietor of the Tarboro Southerner, Tarboro, N. C., writes:—"Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup goes so fast our druggists can't keep supplied."

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

—Headquarters for Moses Weisel's ... in Dry Goods, Clothing, ... shoes, hats, etc.

A New Use for Pine Straw.

From the Atlanta Journal.

"Pine straw carpeting is already being manufactured at the South, and is said to be neat, cheap and lasting. Would that our people had the state pride to refuse to buy the more costly carpeting of foreign manufacture, and that upon which they have to pay a large bounty to home makers, and would substitute for it a product of their own forests, manufactured within their own State.

Saving Bones

Every farmer understands the value of bones as a fertilizer, but when one has no mill at hand in which to crush or grind them the preparation becomes an obstacle. There is one method of saving bones in small amounts which should not be overlooked. It is to keep a barrel of lye convenient, into which all the refuse bones should be dropped. The result is that phosphate of potash will be formed, which, unlike phosphate of lime is soluble in water, making one of the most valuable fertilizers known.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoe are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

BY ...

On Thursday and Friday nights, the 11th and 12th inst., Elizabeth City people turned out *en masse* to laugh at the "Corner Grocery," an entertainment given at the Academy of Music.

People speak of the play as a success—perhaps without reflecting on the possible effect of bad example on the good little boys who witnessed the mirth excited by the "bad boy" of the drama. Aristotle taught that children should hear and see only what is absolutely pure, noble and elevating during the impressionable years of early youth. Sparta taught her sons dignity, and so did Rome. The old South taught her boys chivalry and profound respect for elders—and her schools are still open! While we "love to laugh," let us laugh at the right time, and not at the ubiquitous bad boy. He is growing up you see, and he'll be "too many," for everybody, even for himself if not restrained.

Besides the growth of the little people, the growth of the city itself forces itself on the notice of the passer by. The stores are being made larger to accommodate customers, and immense stocks of goods declare the coming metropolis. Mr. H. Weisel's store is a case in point. This handsome new building has been enlarged, and greatly beautified. Two stores are connected by an arch way, one of them being used as a Boot and Shoe department, the other for Dry Goods of many different lines—in fact a complete outfit for men and boys can be purchased at the various counters—while silks and satins, plush, velvet and calico wait only the transforming hand of the dressmaker.

Right on the street are a number of new stores, all seemingly busy and speaking as loud as if with silver tongues of the increasing prosperity of Elizabeth City. Turn down Water Street—the same pleasant thoughts repeat itself.

"Why this is another new store!" "O no! this is ..." in new dress. The ... toys, etc., ... people's fancy articles it would take a column to enumerate, is painted a bright red, and looks extremely attractive in its holiday attire.

If we pass handsome buildings without mention it is because they are so numerous and we are in a hurry to get to the Racket Store on Main street. Here we are in the pleasant room. We note an arrival of tinware gleaming in the background. From parlor to kitchen we can suit ourselves here. Handsome clocks protraying many phases of old Father Time, tick the swift moments away, lovely silver table service and jewelry of dainty design, and—but call and see for yourselves—this store is progressive, improving every day.

Elizabeth City does not need to pray for a "boom." Steady, gradual growth is best, and that is with us at this time.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind, testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

20 BOOKS Almost GIVEN AWAY

We will send the entire list of Twenty Valuable Books enumerated and described below, to every subscriber to this paper for the ensuing year, who remits *twenty cents* in addition to the regular subscription price. These books, each one of which contains a complete first-class novel or other work by a well known and popular author, are published in neat pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They comprise some of the finest works ever written by some of the greatest and most popular writers, both of America and Europe. Each one is complete in itself:

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No. 199. **Bijah Beanpole's Adventures in New York.** By the author of "The Miss Slimmens Papers." Full of funny situations, laughable incidents and ridiculous scrapes. A great humorous book.

No. 215. **Perfect Etiquette**; or, How to Behave in Society. A complete manual of ladies and gentlemen, giving the correct rules of deportment for all occasions, according to the usages of the best society.

No. 221. **Gulliver's Travels.** ... of Lemuel Gulliver ... standard work ...

No. 220. **The People's Natural History.** ...

No. 222. ...

No. 225. **Maiwa's Revenge.** A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard.

No. 202. **Wall Flowers.** A Novel. By Marion Harland.

No. 201. **The Merchant's Crime.** A Novel. By Horatio Alger, Jr.

No. 196. **Ivan the Serf.** A Novel. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

No. 197. **Hesperia**; or, The Lighthouse Star. A Novel. By M. T. Caldor.

No. 207. **The Misadventures of John Nicholson.** A Novel. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

No. 214. **Two Kisses.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

No. 206. **Bread Upon the Waters.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock.

No. 204. **Page Ninety-two.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay.

No. 212. **A Vagabond Heroine.** A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.

No. 213. **Clouds and Sunshine.** A Novel. By Charles Reade.

No. 209. **The Dream Woman.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.

No. 200. **George Caulfield's Journey.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon.

No. 203. **Mary Hardwick's Rival.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood.



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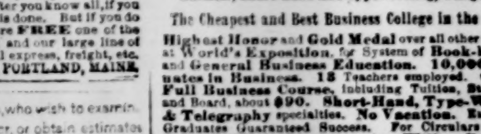
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APPALLING CYCLONE.

A Terrific Tornado Sweeps Over Western Pennsylvania.

It Brings Death and Havoc to Reading and Pittsburg.

One of the most appalling catastrophes accompanied by loss of life that have ever visited Reading, Penn., has occurred. It had been pouring down rain all day and at 4 o'clock it cleared up nicely. The sun shone brightly until about 4:30, when a black cloud formed in the southwestern sky and moved rapidly toward the city.

The rain poured down in perfect torrents for fifteen minutes, when a funnel-shaped cloud cut its way through the city, overthrowing many trees, telegraph and electric light poles. The wind blew harder and harder, until a roaring cyclone was in progress. Its course was from west to east, and covered a path of about 300 feet.

In its course was the Reading Silk Mill, located in the northwestern portion of the city, in which about 300 operatives, principally females, were at work. Before the storm reached the large mill, however, the girls saw its approach and saw it precipitating all the house-roofs in its path.

A panic ensued and the operatives made an effort to escape from the building. Before they could get their wraps the cyclone struck the five-story building, and in an instant the massive brick work and heavy machinery were piled pell mell on the unfortunates, from the fifth to the first story.

The building was a large structure, most substantially built, four stories in height, and had a basement besides. It occupied an entire block of ground. The building itself was nearly 300 feet in length and about 150 feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower, fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped cloud struck the building directly in the centre on its broadest side, which faced the west. It fell to pieces as though composed of so many building blocks. Nearly 200 human beings went down in the awful wreck. Human tongue can never tell the terrible scenes of that hour. The walls gave way, the floors fell down, one on top of the other, and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. The bricks were piled up in the greatest confusion, while, amid the hurricane and whistling, rushing, roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to heaven. Almost simultaneously with the fall of the building came the awful cries for relief. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing tattered and torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. Probably seventy-five to one hundred escaped, or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors, and were thrown near the top of the debris. At some places the bricks were piled twenty feet deep, and underneath were lying human bodies by the score.

The entire police force was called out, the ambulance and relief corps, and a thousand people were in among the debris carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers, and assisting wherever they could—all at the same time, but their work was slow compared with the demand for the rescue of the victims of the disaster. Here a young woman was taken out, all bloody, suffering with cuts and bruises. One body as it was dragged out had its head cut off. Others were in various postures, the living all suffering from the most terrible wounds, and some almost scared to death. The reporter entered what was once the basement of the building, and, groping his way through the debris, noticed five bodies of young girls lying close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead, and beyond all human aid.

Augustus Rosay, foreman of the second story of the silk mills says that 245 operators were at work when the building was wrecked. He says: "It was about 5:15, just after I had turned on the electric lights. All the floors of the mills were brilliantly illuminated, and the girls were all busy. Suddenly I heard a strange rushing noise of wind, and I thought it sounded like a cyclone. Then the building shook as if by an earthquake, and the end of the large room in which I stood went down first. At least thirty girls rushed to me and wildly screamed and tore their hair. I was helpless. The other end of the room seemed as if up a steep hill. The girls became panic stricken, shrieked, and left their machines. The next instant the building collapsed. I shall never in all my life forget the heartrending screams of those 200 girls just before many of their voices were hushed forever in death. At first we had only hand lamps to see by. Under the wreck girls were piled six deep, mangled and bleeding and helpless. The first dozen bodies removed were covered with blood. One girl had her head cut off. The sight was heart rending, and I can say no more."

At Pittsburg.

There was an awful catastrophe at 12:30 in the afternoon at Pittsburg caused by the same cyclone that wrought such havoc at Reading. At least fifteen persons were killed, twenty-nine injured and several were missing.

The high wind that struck the city at that hour completely demolished the large brick building in process of construction in Diamond alley, immediately in the rear of Weldin & Co.'s big bookstore.

The building had been completed to the seventh story. It is a complete wreck, and as it went down crushed the barber shop next to it. The falling debris was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s store, the front of which was knocked out.

The rears of all the stores on Wood street as far up as the hat store of Paulson Bros. were wrecked. Six men were in the barber shop. Two have been recovered alive, two are dead and two were still under the debris.

There were at least fifteen printers in the rear of Weldin & Co.'s store on the second floor and many of them were badly injured. As fast as they could be brought out they were carried on stretchers to the various hospitals.

One man, who was on top of the new building, fell into the basement. His skull was fractured and both legs were broken.

Throughout the afternoon the firemen and police worked hard to rescue the victims or recover their dead bodies.

A large number of physicians arrived at the scene, rendering all possible assistance to the injured.

At the time the whirlwind struck the building most of the men were on the first floor. It was the dinner hour and the men were sitting around the fire eating. The whole rear of J. A. Gallinger's chinaware store was crushed in. Every few seconds during the afternoon pitiful cries would come from under the mass of wood and brick, and encouraging shouts would go up from the crowd. The sight was heartrending, and moved many to tears in the midst of their work of rescue.

At Weldin's store the wreck beggars description. The moans of the victims encased under the debris were heartrending.

The cries of several men could be heard from the cellar. Yet it was impossible to get at them and they perished, as the water was running on them in torrents from broken water mains.

It is known that at least twenty-five men were at work on the Willey building and not one of them has been heard from but the three taken from the ruins, and the supposition is that all the others are under the ruins still.

Later in the day another section of the wall fell down. Three firemen and Rev. Father Canavan were buried under it and it is believed that they were killed. Father Canavan's head was cut and his back cut and bruised. At 9:30 the dead body of a colored boy, name unknown, was taken out and removed to the Morgue. A few moments later the elevator boy, James Garing, employed in Weldin's store, was removed. He was unconscious and fatally injured.

Other Places.

A rain and wind storm came up suddenly at 5:30 P. M., and blew over two of the stacks of the Sunbury (Penn.) Nail Mills. They crashed through the slate roof, completely demolishing the puddling department of the mill. Thirty-five were employed in this department, and half of them were buried in the ruins. Six men were taken out dead.

A number of buildings were destroyed at Steubenville, Ohio. Several buildings were blown down at Jeannette, on the Pennsylvania road. Telegrams report damage in all the interior towns. Several bridges were blown down at Altoona.

Brooklyn has been visited by a genuine cyclone. It came from the southeast, and in less than three minutes did many thousand dollars' worth of damage. Houses were unroofed, trees torn up, and the United States Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard were demolished. Twelve marines were injured. Two gas tanks belonging to the Citizens' Company exploded, wrecking nine houses in the neighborhood.

THE menhaden fishing season along the Atlantic coast, which has just closed, has proved to be a very profitable one, and the fishermen are delighted with the huge sum which is to be divided among them. This industry gives employment to some 3200 people, working under invested capital of over $3,500,000, and about ninety steamboats are engaged.

THE Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Museum of Natural History at New York have agreed to open the museums on Sundays between the hours of twelve noon and six o'clock.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

NATHAN C. BLANCHARD, a wealthy farmer of Aurelius, N.Y., has committed suicide by hanging.

REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, sixty-two years old, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, at Salem, Mass., was found dead by his wife in his study in the church with his throat cut. He had been unsettled mentally since the recent burning of the steamer Maryland, on which he was a passenger, barely escaping with his life.

THE process of refining sugar by electricity has been found to be a myth by New York stockholders in the concern, who broke open the secret rooms in the factory at Williamsburg, N. Y., and discovered that the mysterious machines for converting the raw material into absolutely pure sugar were only cleverly devised appliances to induce them to invest their money. It is said that $1,000,000 have been sunk in the electric bubble by credulous English and American capitalists. Shares dropped in London during one day from $500 to $60.

A NEW YORK artist named William Mann killed his niece and then committed suicide.

THROUGH the ignorance of a new man at a mine near Uniontown, Penn., three men met a horrible death in the shaft.

THE twenty-five cities of Massachusetts have all inaugurated their governments for 1889 by the installation of municipal officers.

JOSEPH JAEGER, a Hoboken (N. J.) carpenter, forty-two years old, who lived with his wife and three children, literally blew his head off with an old army musket loaded with a charge of shot. Ill-health and poverty were the causes.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been robbed of brasses from cars to the amount of $100,000 during the past year. The work was done by regularly organized gangs of boys at points along the line between Cleveland and Philadelphia. Wholesale arrests have been made along the line of the railroad.

THE body of Augustus J. Pierce, a well-known resident of North Andover, Mass., was found hanging from a bedpost in the house of a friend where he had been visiting. He was sixty years old and in comfortable circumstances. He was undoubtedly insane.

South and West.

THE prevalence of small-pox at New Wilmington, Ohio, has caused a general suspension of business.

THE United States inspectors who are investigating the burning of the Mississipp, River steamer Kate Adams, at Plaquemine La., have obtained evidence which convinces them that forty-two persons were lost instead of fourteen, as they reported several days ago. It appears that eighteen children among the deck passengers and ten of the boat's crew perished in addition to the victims previously reported.

THERE is great suffering and privation among the Norwegian citizens in Walsh County, Dakota. Seventy families are said to be almost totally destitute. Most of them have no shoes and thin clothing, and are living on porridge made by cooking frozen wheat and oats.

WHILE a number of farmers, who had gathered at William Porter's grist mill at New Hope, W. Va., were talking in the boiler house, the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill. Four men were instantly killed, one has died since, another was fatally hurt and two others were seriously injured.

A FOUR-CORNERED duel between River Crow and Gros Ventres Indians, in which all the participants were killed, took place at Sweet Grass Hills, Indian Territory.

M. E. GAFFNEY, outgoing County Clerk of Ashland, Wis., put a bullet in his brain. His accounts are about $3000 short.

EX-ASSISTANT CASHIER BENJAMIN E. HOPKINS, of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, when it was wrecked in the famous wheat deal of 1887, released from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary a few days ago on his pardon by President Cleveland, has died at his home in Cincinnati.

GOVERNOR HOARD has been inaugurated Governor of Wisconsin at Madison. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Cole.

THE dredging vessels pirating the Maryland oyster grounds are giving way before the State navy. The police steamboat Governor McLane has added two more captures to her list. She swooped down upon a pirate fleet, and captured two ships and dispersed the others.

LEGISLATIVE Assemblies met in California, Kansas, Colorado, Florida, Dakota and Ohio.

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S annual message shows that Ohio has a surplus of nearly $1,000,000.

THE village of Red Springs, Va., has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000. The wife of Postmaster Heckling was killed by falling timber.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the evangelist, has begun a series of meetings in San Francisco, Cal.

THE steamer G. H. Vaneatton of the Red River Coast line struck a snag eight miles northeast of Texarkana, Ark., and sunk. The cargo, which consisted of 200 bales of cotton and 1500 sacks of cotton seed, was lost.

Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE telegraphed to the Navy Department at Washington from Kingston, Jamaica, that owing to an outbreak of yellow fever on board the Yantic that vessel had sailed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for a Northern port in the United States.

THE President has transmitted to Congress a recommendation that an appropriation of $15,000 be made for the relief of the families of certain Japanese subjects who were killed on the Island of Ihisma in March, 1887, by the guns from the United States steamer Omaha, while that vessel was engaged in target practice.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HYATT has signed a Treasury check, payable to himself, for $58,900,000. This was to reimburse himself for money expended during the past month in the purchase of bonds, etc., which he has theoretically paid from his own pocket. Mr. Hyatt said this is the largest check he has signed since he has been in office.

THE President has approved the act to incorporate the American Historical Association and the act to regulate appointments in the Marine Hospital service.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has been completed by the Committee on Appropriations. It carries an aggregate appropriation of $22,852,996, being $6,721,451 less than the regular and special estimates, and $3,769,008 less than the appropriation for the current year.

ADMIRAL LUCE has informed the Navy Department at Washington that two more vessels will be needed to relieve the Galena at Hayti.

THE Board of Naval Officers appointed to examine the plans of Representative Thomas, of Illinois, for a submerging monitor cruiser reported to the Secretary of the Navy recommending the adoption of the plan.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has completed the consideration of all the regular appropriation bills, except the General Deficiency bill. The result of its labors is a reduction of the appropriations carried by those bills from $137,856,093, the provision for the current year, to $131,229,935.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles Baker, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Belfast, Me.

Foreign.

AT Ekatenburg, Russia, during one recent day, 175 persons were frozen to death.

THE floods are extending to Bastia, Italy, and have done much damage. In one house which collapsed twelve persons were killed.

HEAVY snows in the south of Russia have engulfed several trains and stopped all kinds of traffic.

M. MELINE has been re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 253 votes against 141 for M. Andrieux.

IN the Windsor (Canada) election Sol. White, the advocate of political union with the United States, was beaten by 38 votes out of a poll of 1500. This is the first contest on this issue that has taken place at the polls in Canada.

SEVEN skaters were drowned in the Ludwig Canal at Nuremberg, Germany.

FAMINE and drought are prevailing in the interior of China and are increasing in severity, causing terrible sufferings. In the province of Shang-tung crops have been destroyed by an overflow of the Yellow River.

A NEW Panama Canal Company is being formed in Paris by the shareholders of the present company.

THE Chinese Government has demanded that Corea depose her King, and that Corea declare herself dependent on China.

A PASSENGER train was blown from the rails near Fiume, Italy, on the Adriatic, during a violent storm. Three persons were killed and many injured.

THE German man-of-war Olga lost twenty men killed and thirty wounded out of a party of 120 men sent to assist Tamasese, the rebel, against Mataafa, King of Samoa. The Germans were compelled to retreat to their boats.

PRINCE HENRY, of Battenberg, who married Queen Victoria's daughter, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Viscount Eversley, deceased.

SEVERE weather is reported on the Black Sea. During the past fortnight many sailing vessels have been wrecked and over a hundred seamen have lost their lives.

SUNK BY A SNAG.

The Steamer Paris C. Brown Wrecked at Hermitage, La.

The Ninth Mississippi River Disaster in Three Weeks.

A dispatch from New Orleans, La., says: The ninth steamboat accident on the Mississippi or its tributaries in this vicinity in the past three weeks has just occurred in the sinking of the Paris C. Brown, of the New Orleans and Ohio River line, near Hermitage, about 160 miles above New Orleans and four miles from Bayou Sara.

The Brown, while passing Hermitage, was signaled by the Steamer Oliver Beirne to land there. The Brown waited for the Beirne to back out. As the latter did so she attempted to land, but struck a snag or some other obstruction. It went completely through her hull, broke her hog chains in two, the cabin fell in, and the vessel collapsed and became a complete wreck within two or three minutes.

The shock of the accident aroused every one in the boat, and the passengers and crew rushed to the front to see what means of escape there was for them. Nothing could be done to save the Brown, and it was evident that she would be at the bottom of the river in a very few minutes. The Captain ordered the crew to cut the lifeboats loose and launch them.

Fortunately the accident was seen by a resident of Hermitage, William Glass, who happened to be on the river bank at the time. He sprang into his skiff and rowed to the sinking steamer, which was only a few yards from shore. He took the lady passengers, chambermaids and others to the land, returned and carried the other passengers ashore and a number of the crew.

The river was filled with hogsheads, lumber and other wreckage from the steamer, and therefore difficult of navigation. The crew who were not taken off by Glass's skiff, endeavored to reach the land by means of these floating articles, but, although the distance was very short, nine of them were carried away into midstream by the strong current of the river and drowned.

One of the passengers, a man named Mitchell, from Vicksburg, could not be found, and is supposed to have been locked in his stateroom at the time the steamer went down. The Brown sank within a few minutes of the accident, only the top of the pilot house and a portion of the "texas" being visible. She is a complete loss, and so is her cargo.

A cabin passenger named Miller, from Vicksburg; one of the cabin crew named William Mitchell, from Gallipolis, Ohio; ladies' cabin man William Marshall, of Cincinnati; barber and porter, names unknown, from Cincinnati; James Harrison, second pantryman, from Memphis; William Taylor, night watchman, from Cincinnati; John Bolan, shiner, from Cincinnati; Suel Grey, fireman, of Cincinnati; Abraham Mitchell, fireman, of New Orleans, were lost.

The cabin passengers saved were: Dr. Graham and wife of Pawtucket, R. I.; Messrs. Donly and Shafer, and another cabin passenger and wife, names unknown, of Boston, and Ben Jolly, of Bayou Paul. All of the crew, except as above stated, are accounted for and saved. One of the cabin boys got to the river bank, but could not climb up the slippery mud, fell back into the river and sank before assistance could be rendered him.

The Brown left for Cincinnati on Friday evening at 5 o'clock. Her cargo consisted of about 400 tons, mainly sugar and molasses, and she picked up about 300 tons on the river on the way up. She had fifteen passengers aboard her when she left here.

She was owned by Captain A. M. Halliday, of New Orleans, and Captain Chris. F. Young, her clerk, who was in command at the time of the accident. She was valued at $25,000, and insured for $14,000 in the insurance agency of George W. Neare, of Cincinnati.

TRACHEOTOMY.

Two Successful Cases of a Difficult Surgical Operation.

One of the most remarkable accidents on record occurred a few days since at Greensboro, N. C. A young lad named Orrell, in running through a field, ran against a cuckleburr bush, and, as he was drawing in his breath at the time, one of the burrs was inhaled into the larynx, producing great pain and danger of immediate suffocation. Physicians were summoned and found it necessary to perform tracheotomy so the patient could breathe. At last accounts the boy was doing well.

Little Annie Riley, aged four, is at the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, in as comfortable a condition as a child can be who had a three-inch shawl pin with a large brass head on the inside of her throat for eleven days. Annie swallowed the shawl pin on Christmas Day. She did not say anything about it for fear of punishment by her mother. So sharp was this fear that when the doctor was called into her father's house she said it was only a little pin she had swallowed, and that it no longer troubled her. Spasms of coughing continued, however, and the little girl was taken to the hospital. There, as she grew no better, tracheotomy was performed, and a violent fit of coughing supervening, the tube which had been inserted after the operation was removed. The point of the pin then revealed itself to the astonished doctors. It was easily taken out, and the child will soon be out of the hospital.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE strike movement is subsiding in Belgium.

A STRIKE of silk ribbon weavers is imminent.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) city workmen labor nine hours per day.

AT New Bedford, Mass., a new automatic shoe-laster is at work.

WOMEN in Lynn (Mass.) cotton mills make $7 and men $12 a week.

THIS country now leads the world in the manufacture of perfumes.

THE barbers are to have a national organ, and its name is to be the *Shaver*.

THE German-speaking bakers throughout the United States are largely organized in unions.

THE Seaman's Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., has restricted its membership to American citizens.

OF the 6501 brick-layers, stone-masons and stone-cutters in New York city, 4354 are of foreign birth.

DELMONICO'S chief cook in New York city is said to have received over $700 in tips on Christmas morning.

THE coal mines at Monterey, Cal., which have been idle for years, are to be reopened and vigorously worked.

BAKERS in Chicago are now required to stamp the weight of the loaves and their names on every loaf of bread.

ACCORDING to *Bradstreet's*, there were fifteen strikes in the United States in December, 1888, in which 2051 persons were concerned.

POWDERLY'S salary as Grand Master of the Knights of Labor is $3000 this year. He was voted $5000, but would not accept so much.

THE Oxford Iron and Nail Company's works at Belvidere, N. J., have been closed indefinitely, throwing 1400 employes out of work.

STEAM machines for cleaning out the retorts in gas works are being used in Philadelphia with great success. One machine does the work of eight men.

A LARGE amount of business has been done at the marble quarries, West Rutland, Vt., in fulfillment of a Government contract for 20,000 soldiers' gravestones.

A COMPANY has been chartered in Washington for the purpose of building railroad cars from sheet steel according to methods lately invented in California.

BESIDES the 2800 all-night bakers in Philadelphia, there are 1400 male and female workers in twenty-two steam bakeries for the making of cakes, crackers and knick-knacks.

THE gauge of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad, in Ohio, 161 miles in length, was entirely changed to standard on a recent Sunday. One thousand men were engaged in the work.

THERE are twenty cotton factories in Japan now in operation, with a total of 82,680 spindles. There are twenty factories now in process of establishment or extension, with an estimated capacity of 180,680 spindles.

THE Pope having expressed a desire for the organization of workingmen's pilgrimages to Rome next September, arrangements are being made for taking 10,000 French artisans thither, under the escort of the Archbishop of Rheims.

THE International Trade Association of Hat Finishers of America was organized in Philadelphia, June 5, 1854, with 12 local unions. It now numbers 15 locals with 4000 members and has almost complete control of every hatting center.

OFFICIAL returns in regard to female workers in all parts of Maine show that the highest wages received by a woman is at the Waterville Mills, or one of them, namely $12 per week; this being given to one of the forewomen, while the lowest for steady employment is $3 weekly.

THE Brooklyn police broke the record of making arrests on New Year's Day. The total number of arrests made during the twenty-four hours on January 1, 1889, was 170. This is ten more than was ever made in any one day.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

16TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds's resolution in regard to foreign interference in Central America in the construction of ship canals was reported favorably.... Mr. Sherman reported a resolution calling on the President for information regarding recent occurrences in Hayti.... On motion of Mr. Aldrich, the Senate rules were so amended as to include among the persons entitled to the privileges of the floor the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect.... Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to reorganize and equalize the rank and pay of Naval officers.... The Tariff bill was again discussed. A motion by Mr. Vance to amend paragraph 323, referring to Hamburg edgings, by reducing the rate from forty-five cents per pound and fifteen per cent. ad valorem to forty per cent. ad valorem, gave rise to debate, which was continued at great length and was participated in by Messrs. McPherson, Dawes, Coke, Reagan and Morgan. Mr. Vance's motion was rejected and the bill laid aside.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman called up the joint resolution declaring the sense of Congress in relation to the connection of European Governments with an interoceanic canal, and asked that it be passed immediately. After discussion the resolution went over till Monday.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill at the cotton schedule.... Various amendments were offered, but they were all rejected by the usual party vote, and when the paragraph referring to laces was reached the Senate adjourned.

18TH DAY.—Mr. Chandler reported a resolution (which was referred to the Committe on Contingent Expenses) instructing the Committee on the Mississippi River to continue its investigations.... The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the Panama Canal was then taken up and discussed in secret session.... The Edmunds resolution prohibiting the interference of any European Government in interoceanic canals on the American Continent was passed, only three votes being cast in the negative.

19TH DAY.—The Postoffice Committee reported the bill providing that the omission to pay the lawful postage on a "special delivery" letter shall not prevent or delay its transmission and delivery, but that the lawful postage shall be collected on its delivery, which was passed.... The Senate then, at 12:30, resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, at paragraph 337, relating to collars and cuffs for men's wear, and fixing the duty on those composed entirely of cotton at fifteen cents per dozen pieces and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and on those composed entirely or partly of linen at thirty cents per dozen pieces and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Vance moved to strike out those rates, and to insert forty per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was rejected by the usual party vote—yeas 19, nays 24. No amendment was offered to paragraph 338, taxing hemp or jute carpeting six cents per square yard, and it was passed. The bill then went over till next day. Mr. Allison giving notice that unless better progress was made with the bill he would move for evening sessions, or to meet at 11 and sit till 6 or 6:30 P. M.... Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress.

20TH DAY.—The debate on the Tariff bill was continued. A motion to put coal on the free list was discussed.

21ST DAY.—Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed at paragraph 411, taxing leather not specially enumerated or provided for fifteen per cent ad valorem. No amendment was offered, and it was passed. In all twelve pages were disposed of.... Mr. Hoar urged that all works of art be placed on the free list.

The House.

18TH DAY.—The House passed the Nicaragua Canal bill by a vote of 157 to 34. There was no debate, and all the amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole were ratified by the House except one. The amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, providing that no certificate of stock shall be issued until at least ten per cent. shall be paid for in money was agreed to.... Mr. Reed then called up the resolution abolishing the call of States for the introduction of bills for reference on "suspension" Mondays. The filibusters resumed their tactics in order to defeat consideration of this measure and nothing further was accomplished.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Reed called up the resolution to abolish for the remainder of the session the call of States for the introduction of bills on the first and third Monday of each month. The House filibustered over the measure during the entire day's session.

20TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the contest over the proposed change of rules abolishing the call of States on suspension Mondays was resumed; Mr. Reed calling up the resolution from the Committee on Rules. The pending question being on ordering the previous question, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Dilatory tactics were resorted to by both sides, and the filibusters succeded in postponing action for another day.

21ST DAY.—The contest over the proposed change of rules abolishing the call of States on suspension Mondays was resumed and occupied the entire session. The filibusters again won on a motion to recommit the resolution to change the rules. The vote was 120 yeas to 117 nays.

22D DAY.—The entire day was consumed in filibustering, nothing whatever being accomplished.

23D DAY.—The entire day was consumed in filibustering over the Oklahoma bill, the consideration of which was deferred.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ANNA DICKINSON is forty-six.

LEO XIII., the Pope, is seventy-eight.

SECRETARY BAYARD has a strong bent for farming.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS was born November 19, 1805.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT MORTON is a Congregationalist.

GLADSTONE has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday.

BISMARCK, Gladstone and Disraeli were all born on Friday.

JOHN BRIGHT, the English statesman, is gradually recovering.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW carries a life insurance of $500,000.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON has taken out a life insurance policy.

KUANG-HSU, the young Emperor of China, has thirty cooks and as many doctors in his household.

MR. SIK, the Corean representative at Washington, plays the banjo with consummate skill.

ALPHONSE DAUDET, the French novelist, is nearly sixty years of age, but does not look it by at least ten years.

THERE are five Grand Dukes Nicholas, three Grand Dukes Michael and two Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius, George, Alexander and Constantine.

THE humorists of Congress are Allen, of Mississippi; Tarsney, of Michigan; William E. Mason, of Illinois, and William G. Laidlaw, of New York.

VICTORIA WOODHULL has purchased a house in France for $400,000, in which she hopes to found an institution for the free education of women.

THE only two members of the Congress of 1839 now living are H. M. Watterson, father of Henry Watterson, and P. F. Thomas, of Maryland.

IT is said that the Sultan of Turkey aspires to a literary career, and has ordered the poet laureate of the Empire to affix the royal signature to his poems hereafter.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, is laid up with a lameness caused by water on the knee. The trouble was brought about by over-exertion in playing tennis last summer.

OSMAN DIGNA is a Frenchman, or of French descent, formerly a merchant at Suakin. His name was Vinet before he abjured it and his religion to marry one of the late Mahdi's numerous daughters.

THE latest story about Henry M. Stanley is that he is enamored of a charming Philadelphia widow, and that her coldness is of such a phenomenal degree that it has driven him again to the burning lands of Africa.

HADJI SULYMAN SABA, of Constantinople, who died the other day, was ninety-eight years of age when he took his last wife, and lived to be 132. He had sixty sons and nine daughters and seven wives, and survived them all.

The senior lady among the wives of the justices of the Supreme Court is Mrs. Miller, whose social experiences in Washington extend back to 1862. She is of English parentage, her father having been a Baptist minister in Bristol.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the historian of the African race in America, has recently returned from Europe laden with the fruits of a long search through the libraries of the Old World for matter pertaining to Toussiant l'Ouverture, the San Domingan hero.

JAMES A. STEWART, the newly elected mayor of Griffin, Ga., is one of the youngest mayors on record, his twenty-second birthday having been celebrated in August last. He is the son of Congressman J. D. Stewart, who was greatly surprised when he heard of his boy's election.

JOHN WANAMAKER, the millionaire merchant prince of Philadelphia, has a deep-seated objection to sitting for a portrait. He has repeatedly declined overtures of his family and friends who are anxious to secure a counterfeit presentment, and up to the present time it is not known that his features have been transferred to paper in any regular manner.

THE Georgia Legislature has just now, for the first time, recognized the public-school system in an appropriation bill.

ACROSS THE WIRES.

Some Stories of Interest Told By the Telegraph.

Legitime's Army Thrice Defeated and His Government Tottering.

The deposition of Legitime, President of Hayti, by the dissatisfied citizens of the capital, or by advancing victorious troops of the North, under Hyppolite, appears to be shortly expected by all but the immediate supporters of Legitime. He has thrown into prison all prominent citizens and residents of the North in Port-au-Prince suspected of opposing him. Three battles have been fought and lost by the Legitimists in the past ten days. During the rapid retreat on the capital two divisions of the Southern Army, under General San Flein Paul and General Rosa, deserted to the pursuing Northerners. Both these Generals had supported General Thelamaque, but had been bribed by Legitime to support him. General Paul was captured and shot by sentence of a drum-head court martial under Hyppolite. General Rosa escaped and sought protection at the French Minister's at Port-au-Prince.

The army of the North are entrenching themselves some twenty miles from Port-au-Prince, reorganizing their army and awaiting the arrival of recently purchased arms and munitions of war. They are devastating the great agricultural section where they are now encamped, and from which Legitime received the greatest portion of his supplies.

Excesses of every kind are the rule. The horrid cannibalistic rites of Voudooism are revived, and reports reach Port-au-Prince of a meeting of several thousand Haytians near Jacomel, and the sacrifice of a young girl and the greedy scramble for some portion of the half-cooked flesh.

A United States war vessel will remain in the harbor to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The French Minister, by his open backing of Legitime, is most unpopular. The schooner Aurora, captured in San Domingo waters, was found to contain letters implicating some thirty prominent persons in Port-au-Prince. All have been thrown into prison, and it is feared that all will be shot or held as hostages. Many of these persons held high positions in Legitime's government.

Destructive Canadian Storm.

Half way between Montreal and Toronto, in Canada, all the wires are strewn on the ground. Poles by the dozen are stretched along the railroads, and a general demoralization of travel and communication exists in Lower Ontario generally. Reports are coming in by mail only, and these indicate that incalculable damage has been done by an easterly storm, which, beginning Sunday morning, did not cease for four days. The wind blew at times as high as seventy miles an hour, accompanied by rain.

The greatest damage was done between Cornwall and Napanee, including Kingston. In the latter city the hurricane picked up three trees two feet in diameter and blew them through the streets like straws. Earl, Park, Wellington and King streets are impassable with uprooted trees and demolished fences. The city park is a mass of ice. Hundreds of trees were torn down by ice and wind, their crashing and bursting of the ice sounding like rolls of musketry throughout the night. There is hardly a telephone or telegraph wire up in the city. Several tall chimneys fell during the storm. In the country the damage has been fully as destructive.

Railroad tracks are impassable in some places, having a foot of solid ice upon them and the telegraph wires and poles bestrew them at short distances apart. From Vandreuil, Coteau Landing, River Boudette, Lancaster, Cornwall, Morrisburg, Iroquois, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Rideau and at Ogdensburg and Malone on the south side of the St. Lawrence similar reports are made. The damage cannot now be accurately estimated, but it will doubtless approximate close upon a million dollars.

Five Ships Lost.

The agents and owners of five ships, ranging from 140 to 200 tons each and valued, with their cargo, at fully $1,000,000, announced on the New York Maritime Exchange that their vessels have been missing since the big storm of November 26. The gentlemen are certain that their ships are lost. These are the vessels:

Samana, steamship, New York, November 22, for Hayti.

Nile, brig, West Indies, about November 10, for New York.

L. W. P. Armstrong, brig, Gaudaloupe, November 13, for New York.

Ella A. Warner, schooner, Porto Rico, November 24, for New York.

E. M. Bacon, schooner, Porto Rico, November 15, for New York.

The number of lives lost is put at fifty-four. The value of the ships and cargo is estimated to be about $1,000,000 the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

A Convict for a Brother's Crime.

Ten years ago Jacob Bird was sent to the St. Paul (Minn.) penitentiary from Dakota County to serve a life sentence for murder. Recently the brother of the prisoner died, and on his deathbed confessed the murder for which Jacob was then suffering an undeserved punishment. The presiding Judge, the prosecutor and others connected with the original trial petitioned for Bird's pardon, and the Governor has approved the application.

Battling in Burmah.

The British troops have had an engagement with the Burmese rebels at Lwokow. The latter were defeated with a loss of 150 killed. The British lost only five killed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MME. ALBANI is Queen Victoria's favorite singer.

ROBERT MANTELL is presenting "Monbars" in Canada.

DIXEY'S "Adonis" is nearing its two thousandth performance.

MME. TREBELLI, the famous French contralto, is recovering from a paralytic stroke.

IRVING'S new version of "Macbeth" at the London Lyceum was only a partial success.

MME. MODJESKA refused a salary of $1500 a week to join the Booth-Barrett combination.

THE Duchess of Cambridge pays a well known vocalist $4000 a year to sing to her daily.

AT the Theatre au der Wien, Vienna, "The Yeomen of the Guard" is announced to be sung in German.

PATT charges more every year for her absolute farewell warbling. She is now singing in England for $3500 a night.

THE famous tenor Masini is to receive the comfortable sum of $180,000 for a season of Italian opera in Buenos Ayres.

MARY ANDERSON is understood to have concluded an engagement for another American tour under H. E. Abbey's management.

MME. BERNHARDT has declined an offer of $4000 from the Sultan of Turkey for a single performance at his palace at Constantinople.

JOSEPH WHEELOCK has been engaged to play Macduff to the Macbeth of Charles Coghlan and the Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Langtry.

THE oldest musical society in the world, the Antlitzgesellschaft, has just celebrated its 270th anniversary at St. Gall, in Switzerland, with great eclat.

AGREEABLE to the wishes of the German Emperor the theatres have resolved to abolish all French theatrical terms which have crept into the language.

EDWARD FOY, who has recently made such a hit in New York, is the only comedian of prominence who battles recognition by his "make-up" on the stage.

SARA JEWETT, who used to be leading lady at the Union Square Theatre, New York city, is recovering her health, and will reappear on the stage next season.

RUBENSTEIN has written a cantata to celebrate the preservation of the Czar and Czarina in the recent railway accident. It will be given in St. Petersburg.

IT has been definitely settled that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will go on the stage, probably under the management of Daniel Frohman, of the New York Lyceum.

THIS year there will be a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Verdi's debut as a composer. His first opera "Oberto di San Buonafacio," was produced at Milan, on November 17, 1839.

IT is reported that Denman Thompson contemplates keeping "The Old Homestead" on the boards of the Academy of Music in New York for three years. Its present prosperity would indicate a long stay.

As a steady tonic for the amity between Germany and Italy, Kaiser William has ordered each regimental band to play at least once a week the march of the Bersaglieri and the Italian Infantry march.

THE next comic opera that will be brought from Europe is one by Franz von Suppe that has been successively produced in Vienna. It is entitled "Die Jagd nach dem Gluck," literally, "The Hunt After Luck."

TENNESSEE three per cent. bonds have suddenly gone up from sixty to seventy-five cents, and it is claimed that large blocks of them are changing hands.

LATER NEWS.

THE New Jersey Legislature organized by electing George Werts President of the Senate and R. S. Hudspeth Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Green in his message says the total revenues last year were $1,353,578.77 and the disbursements $1,512,007.72. The State debt is $1,298,300.

THE Connecticut Legislature assembled and the caucus nominations were confirmed. John H. Perry was elected Speaker of the House. In the Senate John M. Hall was elected President pro tem. Both houses adjourned to meet and elect a Governor and other State officers.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, has decided the suit of The People against the North River Sugar Refining Company. He declares the charter of the company forfeited by joining the sugar trust, and finds that the whole sugar "combine" is illegal.

THE business portion of Newton, Ala., has been burned.

GOVERNOR FRANK P. FLEMING, of Florida, has been inaugurated at Tallahassee.

AT Coela, in Livingston Parish, La., Jim White killed his uncle, Buck White, in self-defense.

LEWIS MCMULLEN, Appraiser at New York, was requested to resign by Secretary Fairchild, but refused to do so. The President therefore directed his removal from office.

A CANADIAN mail courier from Perce to Gaspe broke through the ice at Douglastown. Man and horse were carried under the ice and drowned. The mails will be recovered.

ROBERT SHELLABARGER, son of ex-Congressman Shellabarger, recently died at Washington of malignant typhoid fever.

AFTER a delay of about six months the Conference Committee on the General Land Grant Forfeiture bill has at last reached an agreement and the bill will become a law.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland have given the first State dinner of the season in honor of the Cabinet.

THE French Senate has re-elected M. Leroyer President of that body.

A GREAT fire occurred in the Eleventh Arondissement of Paris. The school buildings were destroyed.

THE Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from five to four per cent.

ALICE WHEELOCK, daughter of O. K. Wheelock, proprietor of two hotels at Fitzwilliam, N. H., has committed suicide.

BOTH houses of the Connecticut Legislature met in joint session at Hartford to elect State officers, an election by the people having failed. The following is the result: Governor, M. G. Bulkeley, Republican; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel E. Merwin, Republican, and Secretary of State, R. Jay Walsh, Republican.

HENRY DUNHAM, aged twenty-four years, committed suicide by hanging himself in a shed at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was a jilted lover.

THE old suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was destroyed by the recent heavy storm.

THE United States sloop-of-war Yantic has returned to New York from Hayti, with an epidemic of yellow fever aboard. One marine died on the voyage hither.

SEVERE snow-storms are reported from the Northwest.

S. M. CULLOM has been unanimously renominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus at Springfield, Ill.

GOVERNOR HOARD has delivered his first biennial message, at Madison, Wis., to the Legislature.

CHARLES MASON, British Vice-Consul at San Francisco, is dead.

A TERRIBLE wind storm prevailed in West Virginia for thirty-six hours, the velocity being greater than ever before known. Reports from all directions tell of heavy damage to fences, farm buildings, steamboats and dwellings.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A Man's Hand Held Seven Hours By a Girl in a Trance.

Robert Watts, a young farmer from Chatham, Ill., who came to Springfield the other day to attend a faith-cure meeting, announces himself quite satisfied with his experience up to the present time. Among the recent converts is Anna Delaney, of Taylorsville, a young woman about twenty years old. Since her conversion she has taken up her residence in Springfield, and is a regular attendant at the afternoon and evening meetings, going into trances upon the slightest provocation. While in a trance she sometimes walks about the hall.

At a meeting the other afternoon the girl was in a trance as usual, and in walking up and down the aisle passed young Watts, who was standing among a group of sightseers in the rear of the hall. As she did so she caught hold of his hand with a grip so firm that although he struggled to get loose he was unable to do so. Several men tried to stop the girl, but she continued walking, and Watts was compelled to follow her. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Anna took her companion by the hand, and it was seven and a-half hours before he regained his freedom. When she walked Watts had to walk, and when she stood he had to stand. All the afternoon and evening he suffered as he probably had never suffered before, and wiped great drops of perspiration from his forehead while the faith-cure band prayed, shouted, and sang themselves hoarse. Shortly before midnight Miss Delaney fell to the floor. She was placed upon a stretcher, and in about five minutes let go her hold of Watts, greatly to that individual's relief. The young farmer lost no time in getting out of the hall. His hand was swollen so that he was unable to use it for several days. Miss Delaney came out of the trance next day, but has no recollection of what occurred.

A MOST singular and fatal accident happened to Charles Watson, a woodchopper, of Burlington County, N. J. He was at work cutting up a fallen tree when suddenly he stumbled and fell, his head striking in the aperture of the log. His feet loosened a wedge, the log came together and his skull was crushed.

THE Panama Canal Company owes about $400,000,000, including the amount due to stockholders. To meet its engagements for interest alone would require about $16,000,000 annually.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@ 5 10
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@ 50 00
Calves, common to prime	6 00	@ 9 00
Sheep	4 25	@ 6 00
Lambs	7 00	@ 7 80
Hogs—Live	5 30	@ 5 60
Dressed	6	@ 6¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 15	@ 5 25
Patents	5 60	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 02¼	@ 1 02½
Rye—State	58	@ 62
Barley—No. 1	89	@ 90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	38	@ 46½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 39½
Mixed Western	30	@ 32
Hay—No. 1	82½	@ 95
Straw—Long Rye	85	@ 90
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 7.65c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@ 26
Dairy fair to good	18	@ 20
West. Im. Creamery	17	@ 22
Factory	13	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@ 11½
Skims—Medium	5½	@ 8½
Western	10	@ 11½
Eggs—State and Penn	18½	@ 19
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 25	@ 4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 5 00
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@ 6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 00	@ 5 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 1 21½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	40	@ 40½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@ 31
Barley—State	68	@ 70
BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	7 10	@ 7 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45½	@ 4[illegible]
Oats—No. 2 White	3[illegible]½	@ 3[illegible]¾
Rye—State	63	@ 64
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	[illegible]½	@ [illegible]½
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@ 4
Lambs	4	@ 6¼
Hogs—Northern	6½	@ 6¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	4 62½	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan.	9[illegible]	@ 96¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Jan.	42¾	@ 4[illegible]
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 3[illegible]½
Potatoes—Early Rose	35	@ 45
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@ 2[illegible]
Cheese—Part skims	—	@ 6¾

America's Steel-Producing Centre.

Pittsburg is the great steel producing centre of the United States. Her mills have furnished, in the last eighteen months, and are furnishing to-day three-fourths of the amount of steel used in the construction of armored cruisers, not only upon the Atlantic seaboard, but upon the Pacific coast. With the exception of some shapes made by the Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville, and castings by the Standard Company, of Thurlow, Pennsylvania, all of the steel used in the building of twelve vessels for the United States navy has been supplied by Pittsburg mills. Three-fourths of the entire force of steel inspectors of the navy department, officers detailed for this purpose, are now located at Pittsburg, fourteen in all.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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THE Czar will visit the Emperor of Germany in Berlin early in 1889.

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THE Czar and his brothers have built a Greek church at Jerusalem in memory of their mother.

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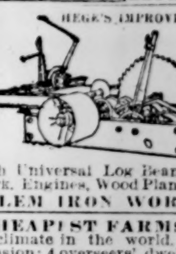
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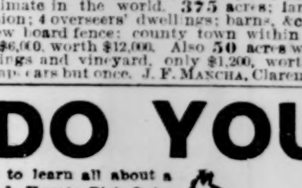
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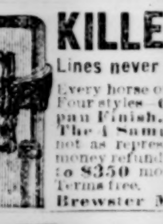
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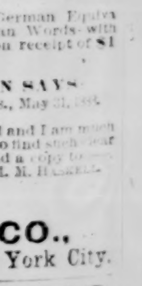
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